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THE CHINA PRESS

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TSAO KUN'S ARMY BESIEGING SUIFU; FALL IS IMMINENT

Luchow, Tzeliuking And Pingshanhsien Are Cleared of Yunnan Rebels

INVADE KWEIYANG

Tai Kan's Revolutionaries Loot Hwangchow; Yuan Heads Relief Fund

Special Cable to The ChinaPress

Peking, February 8.—General Tsao Kun reports that he is besieging Suifu, whose fall is imminent. Chiangchun Cheng Yi reports that Luchow, Tzeliuking and Pingshanhsien have been cleared of Yunnan revolters.

Rebels Invade Kweiyang

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, February 8.—A mandate states that, according to telegrams from the Hunan authorities, Kweiyang has been invaded by a force under the command of General Tai Kan, who was despatched there by General Tsai Ao. The mandate also says that, on the 5th, about a thousand men from Kweichow suddenly raided Hwangchow, on the Hunan border, looting the city and burning the Yamen.

General Tai Kan is an ex-Tsancheng, who left Peking with General Tsai Ao.

Chengtu, February 7.—With the exception of Suifu, all the cities north of the Yangtszekiang are in the possession of the Government. Telegraphic communication with Chungking has been restored.

Hungchang and Neikiang are quiet. There have been no further developments at Suifu.

Hwangchow Is Looted

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, February 8.—The occupation of the Kweichow Province by rebel troops is confirmed by a Presidential mandate today. It is stated that Kweiyang, the provincial capital, has been occupied by a force under the command of Tai Kan, who acted under the supreme command of Tsai Ao.

A rebel force has raided Hwangchow ,a town in Hunan, near the Kweichow border; the town was looted and the yamen set on fire. All prisoners were liberated. Yuan Shih-k'ai has sent 20,000 Dollars for the relief of the suffering people of the town. Troops have been despatched to Hwangchow to suppress the invaders.

Pardon is promised to the soldiers of Tsai Ao, the rebel leader. The fate of Liu Hsien-shi, acting Governor of Kweichow, is unknown.

The Japanese Society in Peking (Yuchituan) has issued a manifesto urging the Japanese Government to utilize the most opportune moment by determining a fundamental policy with China, as such an opportunity would never return "within one thousand years."

Gen. Lung Declines Title

According to a Peking report in the Shanghai Nippo, General Lung Chi-kwang, the Chiangchun of Kwangtung, has declined to accept the title of Chunwang, or Prince of 2nd grade, which was conferred on him by a mandate dated January 29th.

Regarding the conflicting reports of the fighting in Szechuen, the Shunpao says that the Government is in receipt of a telegram from Changsha, Hunan, to the effect that on February 4 the Kweichow troops under Yunnan revolutionaries attacked Hwanghsien and burned the yamen of the district and destroyed the prison. The Government troops are pursuing the enemy.

It is reported in Peking that Great Britain and Japan will enter into an agreement which will recognise Japan's supreme rights in the Far East.

The Asiatic Daily News publishes the following mandate:—Tai Kan entered Kweiyang, threatened the officials and attacked and looted Hwanghsien on the border of Hunan. Therefore a sum of $20,000 is to be given to the sufferers. It is also reported by Liu Hsien-chen from his native home through wire that the Yunnan forces have entered Kweichow but the

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China's Full Appreciation Of Rockefeller Foundation Expressed By A Chinese

Government Must Do More, Declares Dr. J. H. Liu; 'Shall We Leave It All To Rockefeller?'

The attitude of Chinese physicians toward the Rockefeller Foundation was described by Dr. J. H. Liu in an address before the conference of the National Medical Association of China in the Y. M. C. A. Building yesterday. He spoke of the schools and research laboratories that are being established in different parts of the country and expressed the appreciation of the Chinese for this effort to make the country a safer one to live in. He said that the problem now confronting the country was:

"Shall we leave it all to the Rockefeller Foundation?"

He declared that the government institutions had shown little interest in the matter and that the present government medical schools could not be rated as first class. He pointed out that the graduates of these institutions could not compete with the graduates of first class colleges and added that the government graduates probably would have difficulty in earning a living. He said that they might come to the necessity of serving as "Chinese army and navy surgeons and be left to degenerate as such!"

He then turned his attention to the questions of whether the Chinese government schools would be considered good enough to be aided financially by the Foundation, and whether it was right for a government school to accept such aid. Dr. Liu said:

China Should Get Busy

"To answer all these questions in a simple and practicable way is the object of this paper. We, the Chinese, certainly wish that we could get all the credit for the medical reform of China, but as this is impossible we are thankful that the Rockefeller Foundation is starting this campaign for us. What we ought to do now is not to wait and see what they can accomplish, but to get busy now and see what we can accomplish ourselves, so that ultimately a part of the credit, at least, will be ours.

"To be able to do anything in this line on any scale, we have to appeal to the government. We all wish that there were some Chinese as wealthy and as ready to give as Rockefeller. The men higher up will have to be told, by us, how important medical education is for the future prosperity of the nation, and how out-of-date have grown our government medical schools. We can then tell them about the work that the Rockefeller Foundation is planning to do, and then make them understand how much easier the task of medical reform is made by the establishment of that Foundation.

"If then, the government is willing to spend an amount of money equal to that put out by Mr. Rockefeller, and to establish similar up-to-date schools and hospitals, preferably in districts not chosen by the Foundation, the work will be made much easier.

"We shall not be competing with them, because, however extensive their plans may be, there is need in China for more medical schools and hospitals than ten similar foundations will ever establish. I even think that any measure like the one I proposed, if carried out, will be regarded by Mr. Rockefeller as a sign of appreciation by our government of his philanthropic heart.

Suggestion to Government

"In summarizing, I wish to suggest that we, in the name of the China Medical Association, petition to the Central Board of Education to this effect. Of course we cannot hope to meet with instant approval and to have our suggestion immediately carried out ,but if there are men of far-sightedness and intelligence on the Board, I cannot help but think that they will, as soon as the important question of State is definitely settled, consider our suggestion seriously. I may be too much of an optimist, but really I cannot think of an alternative plan. Why isn't this a parallel to the return of the Boxer Indemnity Fund by the United States Government?

"In conclusion, I wish to make a further suggestion. The Tsing Hwa College can very easily start a premedical department, and I do not see why they cannot make a certain percentage—say ten—of the scholarships every year of a medical character. If you know that after a thorough investigation two years ago, that there were only thirty Chinese in American medical schools, and that only one-third of these were in Class A institutions ,you will realize that my second suggestion, if carried

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Servian King in Dramatic Flight from His Country

This picture shows King Peter of Servia being assisted from his automobile to the back of his horse, during his dramatic and hasty flight across Servia and Albania, before taking ship for Italy. In the picture the King is accompanied by his staff.

The picture was sent from Scutari to Durazzo by aeroplane by a correspondent who was a member of the King's suite and is the first picture of the last Servian retreat received here.

AUSTRIANS BEATEN IN ATTACK AGAINST SERBS AT DURAZZO

French and Bulgars Clash For First Time Since Allies' Retreat

DOIRAN SKIRMISH

Occurs Inside Greek Frontier; Feeling Strength Of Bulgarians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 7.—The Servians have repulsed the Austrians at Durazzo.

Salonica, February 7.—The first encounter between the opposing forces since the retreat of the allies into Greece has occurred between French and Bulgarian cavalry patrols, on the Doiran front, half-a-mile south of the frontier. The French had two men wounded, while the losses sustained by the Bulgarians are not known.

The French patrols are very actively engaged in feeling the enemy's strength.

Corfu, February 7.—The Crown Prince of Servia has arrived on board a French torpedo-boat. He received a great ovation.

Athens, February 7.—The King has issued a decree calling to the colors classes 1892 to 1914 who are abroad, except those residing in Russia, Turkey, Bulgaria and Rumania.

TO PROTECT SHIPS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 7.—In view of numerous suspicious cases of fire and explosion on board ships carrying British cargoes, the Board of Trade advises ship-owners and merchants to satisfy themselves that no firm with whom any enemy is connected shall have anything to do with the handling of any ship or cargo in which they are interested.

ROUNDS OUT 50 YEARS AS MISSIONARY IN CHINA

Rev. J. W. Stevenson, Deputy Director of China Inland Mission, Celebrates Jubilee

To look at the Rev. J. W. Stevenson, deputy director of the China Inland Mission—and to get a hand-grip from him—one would not put him down at much more than half-a-century of experience on this earth. Yet he celebrated yesterday the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival in China as a missionary.

Still, he comes from Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbright (Scot: Kircoobry), where they breed them as dour and tough as anywhere north of the Tweed and that may be the secret. Anyway, Mr. Stevenson shows no ill effects from fifty years of anything but soft work in China and counts himself as fit for at least half as much again.

On Monday, at a little private gathering at the Mission, his coworkers gave him a framed portrait of himself and a handsome walking stick against some future date when he may want its support. Yesterday, Mr. Stevenson was "at home" to his many friends and could have done with a much larger place than the hall of the mission in which to receive them.

Besides the entire staff of the mission, there were also present most of the other missionaries in Shanghai, with their wives and daughters and, as was not unnatural on such an occasion, groups formed round the many veterans and listened to tales of the past. The mere griffin of twenty years in China did not count.

Mr. Stevenson started his work at Ningpo, being associated with Mr. Hudson Taylor. Then he went to Shaoshing, where he built a church and established a flourishing mission.

After a while, there was a project for developing the open field beyond Yunnan and into Burma and several parties of missionaries went out. Mr. Stevenson was with one of them and, being fond of exercise, whilst railways didn't exist then, they tramped it right across country.

Mr. Stevenson spent eight years in Bhamo, Upper Burma, then came back to nearer civilisation, made several journeys in the north and, thirty years ago, settled in Shanghai, where he has been ever since. He is described by his associates in the mission as a perfect genius in the way of organisation and administration, which has been his special branch and all candidly admit that much of the mission's success must go to his credit. Indeed, apart from that Burma trip and his few years in Shaoshing, his work in China is but a record of the development of the China Inland Mission.

Unfortunately, Mrs. Stevenson cannot stand the China climate like her robust husband and has been back at home for some time. Of their family, two daughters are still alive, one being married.

Pope Requests Allies To Open Negotiations To Restore Belgium

Proposal Firmly Declined; 'Not Desirable Until Germany Has Been Defeated'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, February 7.—The Pope recently proposed to the Entente to open negotiations, with a view to the restoration of Belgium. The Entente courteously but firmly declined, saying that such a step was not desirable until Germany had been defeated.

The publication of the correspondence which passed between Cardinal Mercier and the German authorities in Belgium on the subject of German outrages and acts of sacrilege is producing an immense impression and much horror.

DENY H.M.S. CAROLINE SUNK BY A ZEPPELIN

No Warships Bombed in Last Raid; Boarding Ship Peel Castle on Fire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 7.—The Admiralty announces that a fire occurred on H. M. boarding steamer Peel Castle (1,474 tons), in the Straits of Dover. No lives were lost. The Admiralty exposes the German lie that a Zeppelin sank the cruiser Caroline in the Humber, with great loss of life. It says that neither the Caroline nor any other ship was struck by a bomb in the Humber, or at any other port.

Paris, February 7.—Members of the Cabinet and other distinguished persons attended the very impressive funeral of the Zeppelin victims.

INDIAN WHEAT SUPPLY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Feb. 7.—In connection with the announcement of an indefinite extension of the monopoly of the Indian Government in the export of wheat from India, a correspondent of the Times remarks that, unquestionably, the monopoly has been a considerable factor in the cost of the English loaf. India, last summer, was able to supply a quantity of wheat equivalent to fully four weeks consumption in Great Britain and this must have greatly mitigated the very serious rise in prices which occurred in March and April.

PRECAUTIONS AT KIEL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, February 7.—The Kiel authorities warn inhabitants against crowding in the streets during air-raids.

SPAIN INTERNS GERMANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, February 7.—The Spanish mail-boat Catalonia is proceeding to Muni, to embark 1,000 Germans from the Cameroons for internment in Spain.

WORDS WON'T IMPEDE LUSITANIA SETTLEMENT

U.S. Not To Insist On 'Illegal' And 'Disavowal;' Practically Arranged Already

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 7.—Officials declare that mere words will not be permitted to stand in the way of the success of the negotiations regarding the sinking of the Lusitania. The United States will not insist on the words "illegal" and "disavowal."

The chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, after a meeting of the Cabinet, asserted that the matter was practically settled.

OKUMA TO RESIGN

A Tokio despatch to the Eastern News Agency (Japanese) reports that Premier Count Okuma has stated that he will resign at an opportune moment.

Status of s.s. Appam Is Not Yet Settled

London Foreign Office Learns; Anxious As To Fate Of Officers Aboard

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Feb. 7.—There is much concern over the fate of twenty-eight naval and military men who were passengers on the Elder, Dempster liner Appam. There were no prisoners on board the raider.

Reuter's Agency learns that the latest information at the Foreign Office is that the status of the Appam has not yet been settled.

Admiral Jellicoe has telegraphed to the owners of the Clan Mactavish that the Grand Fleet is filled with admiration at the magnificent fight that steamer made against the captor of the s.s. Appam. He expresses the sympathy of the fleet with the relatives of the men killed.

Mail Notices

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Feb. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Feb. 11
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per C.M. s.s. China.....Feb. 15
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Feb. 18
Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle..Feb. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Feb. 26
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Mongara Feb. 10
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon Feb. 16
Per P. and O. s.s. Namur Feb. 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Feb. 20

Mails to Arrive:—

The London mail of December 24 left Hongkong on February 6, and is expected to arrive here today, per P. and O. s.s. Namur.

The French mail of January 9 was due at Hongkong on February 8 and here on February 12. Left Saigon on February 6 at 5 a.m. per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

ATTACK ON RIGA GULF WON'T SURPRISE RUSSIA

Regarded as Logical Sequence To Failure of Germany's Land Forces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 7.—The Russky Invalid, referring to the report of the commencement of extensive German naval operations in the coming Spring, considers a repetition of the operations in the Gulf of Riga a logical sequence to the inability of the German land forces to carry out their task to capture Dvinsk and Riga and the line of the Dvina.

German reports of the intention of Rumania siding with the allies are probably being spread with the purpose of justifying the concentration of German and Austrian forces on the Rumanian frontier, with the object to break down the neutrality of Rumania, lengthen the southern front and carry out flanking movements in Bessarabia and the vicinity of the Gulf of Riga, thereby avoiding costly frontal attacks on the strongly fortified Russian lines.

The military critic of the Retch says that the German operations on the Russian flanks are undertaken with the purpose of holding up the Russians while the Germans firmly establish themselves in Asia Minor, from whence the Germans are drawing food-stuffs and raw materials.

KAISER'S SON WOUNDED

Prince Oscar Hit In Head and Thigh By Shell Splinters

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, Feb. 7.—It is officially announced that the Kaiser's son, Prince Oscar, has been wounded in the head and thigh, by shell splinters, while fighting in the eastern theater of operations.

The Weather

Cloudy but rather fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 41.8 and the minimum 35.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 37.0 and 32.0.

Protecting New York From Bomb-Droppers

Special Guards on Bridges To Ensure Safety of Cruisers; More Canada Arrests

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, February 7.—The latest outrages have resulted in increased vigilance on the part of the New York police and constables are holding up and searching passengers on the underground railways carrying bags and packages. Policemen have been stationed on the great bridges, at the request of the Commandant of Brooklyn navy yard, to prevent possible bomb-dropping on cruisers passing underneath.

Ottawa, February 7.—Three Austrians and Germans have been arrested in connection with the fire at a munitions works yesterday.

Though the police hold the theory that the fire was due to an accident, the public are convinced that Germans burned the Houses of Parliament and it has given a fillip to recruiting. Every precaution is being taken by the military and police against further outrages.

The Canadian Government has received messages of sympathy from Mr. Asquith, Lord Kitchener, the British Dominions and the allies.

Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist party, has telegraphed to Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada, that Ireland is most indignant concerning the brutal outrage in Ottawa and deeply sympathises with Canada at her loss.

Will Spend $500,000 On Mare Island Yard

To Be Fitted for Building Battleships; Plan to Extend Four Other Docks

Reuter's Service

Washington, Feb. 7. At the request of the Minister of the Navy, the Hon. Josephus Daniels, the House of Representatives has authorised the expenditure of G$.500,000 to equip Mare Island navy yard, in California, to build dreadnoughts. The Government plans soon to have five navy yards capable of building battle-ships.

Bryan Starts Campaign

The local Japanese press prints the following telegram: New York, February 1.—Mr. Bryan, ex-Secretary of State, is to set out in the middle of February, on a speech-making tour of the central states to counteract the movement for a larger army and navy.

Large German Warship Founders in Kattegat

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, February 7.—A large vessel, believed to be a German warship, has foundered in the Kattegat. Distress calls were received, but suddenly ceased.

Wireless apparatus and other wreckage has been found on the shores of Sweden, opposite Anholt.

BRIAND TO ITALY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, Feb. 7.—The French Premier, M. Briand, will go to Italy shortly, on an important mission.

NEW ERA DAWNING FOR CHINA--DR. A. P. PARKER

Shaking Off the Shackles Of Wrong Methods In Education

At the regular meeting of the Church of England Men's Society last night, Dr. A. P. Parker delivered a lecture on "Education in China: The Old and the New." The lecturer discoursed at length on the deficiencies of the old system which, he pointed out, included no departments of science, mathematics, general history, or geography and looked to no development of the faculties other than memory. In addition there was the lack of education for girls and women. This system he contrasted with the new one now being introduced, with its new methods, aims and objects. Speaking in a general way, Dr. Parker said:

"As we are all interested in China, her present condition and her future prospects, we must necessarily be interested in the state of education in the country, for education is closely bound up with the country's progress. The spread of education and enlightenment, especially if such education is permeated with the proper moral teachings, will produce good citizenship, the resources of the country will be developed, and the nation will become strong and prosperous.

"Ignorance and superstition go together ,and these bring about a paralysing weakness which prevents the country from growing into a strong nation. Education has always had a high place in Chinese civilization. China is one of the oldest and was at one time, during the Sung dynasty, say about A.D. 900-1200, the most civilized nation of the world. During the dark ages in the West when Europe was under the pall of mediaeval days, the sun of enlightenment and civilization shone brightly on this old Empire located on the far eastern shores of the world. When what little learning there was in Europe was confined to the monks in their cloisters, education was universal among the Chinese, and some of the brightest scholars of China's history flourished at that time.

"If we inquire why China, having had such a good start as compared with the West, has made such little progress, while the West has gone ahead so rapidly and so far, one answer among others must be that while the general principles of the educational systems of the East and the West were quite similar at that time, that is during the Middle ages, the West under the lead of the Baconian philosophy changed its system of education, while China clung to her old system.

"Aristotelean philosophy held the Western mind in its grip for more than a thousand years, until Bacon rose in the 16th century and turned the whole current of human thought into entirely new channels. Unfortunately for China she has never produced a Bacon.

"The philosophy of the Chinese, especially as regards astronomy, physics, etc., was and is very much like that which obtained in Europe before Bacon's day, that is the deductive philosophy. Leaders of thought in Europe in those days formed their opinions as to how things ought to be in the material world and then set to work to conform the facts to the theory. If the facts did not correspond to the theory, so much the worse for the facts. So it is now and always has been in China..

"China is held by the dead hand of the past. Only in recent years has this death grip loosened in some degree its hold on the people. But a new era is dawning upon China. Things are changing and we have reason to hope that the country may yet become free from the bondage of the past and launch out on a career of prosperity and greatness that may yet make her one of the great nations of the world."

ADMIRAL SCOTT RETIRES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Feb. 7.—Admiral Sir Percy Scott, at the end of this week, relinquished command of the aircraft defences of London and they will henceforth be under the charge of the home army.

China's Appreciation Of Rockefeller

(Continued from Page 1)

out, will make some considerable difference."

Dr. Li Yuan Tsao, a woman physician of Nanking, read a paper on the medical education of nurses. She told of the great demand for trained nurses in China. There was especially a need for the training of nurses in obstetrics. She said:

"According to Dr. Joseph B. De Lee, a well-known Chicago physician, 20,000 women die every year in the United States from immediate and remote effects of childbirth. If this is true in America, it is easier to imagine than to realize what the condition is in China."

Western Medicine's Superiority

A paper by Dr. J. W. H. Chun was read by Dr. E. B. Young. The paper pointed out the superiority of Western over Chinese medicine. He touched on the lamentable lack of thoroughly trained physicians among China's millions of people. He declared that it was better to receive the Western medical education here in China because it was much cheaper and it also prevented the graduates from becoming "denationalized" and learning to ever despise everything Chinese. The list of schools in the Educational Directory of China was read to show how much is being done by organizations other than the government. There were five schools listed with the government and fifteen schools on the other list.

A paper by Dr. S. P. Chen of Peking, was read by Dr. N. A. Tang. Dr. Chen gave a short history of medicine in China. He said that the Chinese were forced to admit that there was something wrong with their medical education and must set to work at once to remedy it. He reviewed the institutions now in the country and pointed out some of the needs of the schools. It was suggested that conditions could be bettered by the establishment of a central medical board of control which would decide on the standards necessary to the schools.

"In the struggle for existence," said Dr. Chen, "the chances of a nation depend entirely on progress, and the country that is contented to remain stationary, and does not endeavor to seek the path of progress is certain to go under. The progress of a nation is measured by its achievements in science. China's achievements in the realm of modern science can be summed up practically in one small word—nil. Our people have devoted far too much time to the diligent study of classics."

Progress Must Be Slow

He said that progress must be slow because the task of enlightening the great mass of people was a huge one. But progress was certain to follow and with its advancement will follow the advancement of the nation.

At the meeting in the afternoon Mr. Ernst Herzfeld read a paper on the properties and uses of radium emanation which was closely followed.

Prominent physicians and college deans from all over China are attending the convention. Some of the deans of schools who are here for the meetings are Dr. Duncan Main of Hangchow, Dr. J. N. Neal of Tsinanfu, Dr. Gilleson of Hankow who has spent 33 years in China, Dr. J. A. Cormack of Peking, Dr. McAll, Dr. C. J. Davenport, Dr. Mary Fulton of Canton, one of the pioneers of women in Chinese medical work, and Dr. H. S. Houghton of Harvard.

Yesterday the convention planned to visit some of the Shanghai hospitals, but because of the length of the sessions this was postponed until tomorrow. Delegates were guests at a banquet at Yip Ping Shang last night. At 3 o'clock this afternoon there will be a reception at the Harvard Medical School given by the Red Cross Society and the Harvard Medical School of China.

Reception to Association

The first day of the convention closed with a very enjoyable social gathering at the rooms of the International Institute on Avenue Joffre from the hours of eight to ten. The arrangements for the reception were made by the wives of the local Chinese doctors and also the lady doctors practicing Western medicine in Shanghai. The Committee was headed by Mrs. Siao, wife of Dr. T. K. M. Siao, chairman of the committee on entertainment. The main hall was set apart for the reception and entertainment, while the Club room of the Ladies' International Club served as tea-room. Besides a good number of Chinese delegates there was a good representation from foreign practitioners, both in Shanghai and elsewhere, especially of the missionary body who take the most interest in this new enterprise of the Chinese.

Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. Davenport of the Shantung Road Hospital, Drs. Houghton and Dunlap of the Harvard Medical School, Dr. and Mrs. Morriss of St. John's Medical School, Dr. and Mrs. McCracken and Dr. Bryan of the University of Pennsylvania Medical Mission, now affiliated with St. John's, Dr. and Mrs. Peter of the Y. M. C. A. medical department, Dr. Maine of Hangchow, Dr. and Mrs. Beebe formerly of Nanking, Dr. Neal of Tsinanfu, Dr. Cormack of Peking, and Drs. Gillison and Rowlands of Hankow.

Dr. F. C. Yen, President of the Association, brought out a short program, in which by way of introduction he explained the purposes of the association and the need of having co-operation from the China Medical Missionary Association. The program consisted of two solos from Mrs. Mei, a graduate of Columbia University, a piano solo from Miss Sze, a teacher of music at McTyeire School, a recitation from Miss Zi, and a quartet of local Chinese doctors. Thanks were extended to the Institute for helping to provide for the pleasure of the evening.

Tsao Kun's Army Besieging Suifu

(Continued from Page 1)

troops which have joined the Yunnan forces are only a portion of the Kweichow troops and the western position of Kweichow has not been touched by the Yunnan forces as yet. Therefore the Commanding Officers of the forces should send troops to suppress the Yunnan forces in Kweichow.

The Tsonhua Sinpao reports:—The Japanese Minister to Peking is reported to have asked the Chinese Government to issue a mandate clearly stating the cancellation of the Monarchy or the Japanese Minister will become a mere diplomatic agent not recognizing Yuan's government and Consul Hori will be the diplomatic agent in Yunnan. Thus Yuan's government has been much alarmed and there are frequent exchanges of calls between the Waichiaopu and the Japanese legation.

LAND FOR SOLDIERS

Britain Recommended to Spend £3,000,000 on Small Holdings

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 7.—A Government committee recommends a comprehensive scheme of small-holdings for discharged soldiers, with co-operative buying and marketing, the establishment of agricultural credit-banks and also a grant of £3,000,000 to inaugurate the scheme.

QUIET ON WEST FRONT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 7.—The official communique issued this afternoon stated that there was nothing to report.

S.S. BALGOWNIE SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 7.—The British steamer Balgownie (1,061 tons; General Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., London) has been sunk. The second officer was drowned.

Another Picture of Flight of King Peter from Servia

King Peter, who kept in touch with his army as long as possible, is here seen on horseback just after leaving his automobile.

WAR ERASING CASTE LINES

England Will Lead As Workers' Democracy, Says Lecturer

Radical political and social changes in England after the war were predicted by Sandon Perkins, F.R.G.S., who recently arrived in New York from London. He spoke at the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association on "England After a Year of War." He prefaced his address by explaining to pro-Germans in his audience that in England there was today but little animosity toward the Germans, but there was hatred against the great military machine that is responsible for the war.

"There are tremendous changes coming, but these are not clearly indicated now," he said. "The feeling in England is that there must be no let-up in the fight until every land that has been invaded by the Teutons is restored to its owners. The people would much rather see the complete annihilation of the British Empire than see it come under the power of the central empires.

"When war came England was not prepared. She was prosperous, self-satisfied, and had many weaknesses. War is bringing changes. After this war she will lead the world as a democracy of the working classes. This war is breaking down the caste lines between the classes and the masses. Better understanding is coming. The laboring man believes now that he is not simply a cog in the machinery but that he is indispensable for the well working of the machine. The idle rich have proved themselves important units in the social scale, and they have proved true to the traditions that have made England great. They have served in the trenches with those who labor. They have risked their lives to save the men who labored before they enlisted, and the laboring men have risked their lives to save the rich.

"Great changes are coming in religious life. The State Church has put on a great deal of side. She has been very exclusive and such a thing as an exchange of pulpits has been unheard of. Now we see several denominations represented upon the same platform. The feeling in England today is for a simpler religion, one that goes nearer the heart. Now there is as never before a great opening for a Brotherhood movement."

Al Ringling, Noted Circus Man, Is Dead

Had Been Ailing Several Years After Fire Threatened Show

Baraboo, Wis., January 1.—Al Ringling, the oldest of the Ringling brothers, died at his home this afternoon from heart trouble and Bright's disease.

Mr. Ringling had suffered from a heart affliction for about three years. His ailment dates from a fire in the city of Cleveland about three years ago when he was in charge of the circus which was arriving in the city and was caught in the flames of a burning lumber yard. He overworked himself in that catastrophe in his efforts to get his cars and animals to safety.

Since then Mr. Ringling had not been well. This last summer he gave a great deal of time to overseeing and directing the construction of the theater which he gave to the city of Baraboo. In this work he again overreached his physical strength and he had not been able to leave his house since the dedication of the theater on November 17.

Mr. Ringling was born in the city of Chicago on December 13, 1852. He leaves a widow, but no children, four brothers and a sister.

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NOTED REBEL LEADER OF CHINA IS IN TOKIO

Conference With Dr. Sun Yat-sen Will Be Held By Tsen Chun-hsuan

Tokio, January 30.—Tsen Chun-hsuan noted Chinese revolutionary chief, is in Tokio to confer with Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Tsen left Penang, where he had been staying since the failure of the second revolution, and went to Shanghai. There he conferred with many of the revolutionary leaders in that city. He left Shanghai January 23 on board the Kasuga Maru and arrived in Kobe January 26. With a few of his companions he left Kobe the next day for Tokio, where he is now staying in a place prepared for him beforehand by revolutionary Chinese here.

Tsen has political experience and influence among the Chinese statesmen. In the present uprising in Yunnan, he was a central figure, as he brought Huang Hsing, Tsai Ho, Li Lien-chun and other military leaders into harmony by his personal influence. He is looked up to as the man who would become the president in case the republican army of the south should succeed in establishing a southern government. Before he came to Japan he was to have gone to Kwangsi. But as the situation in that province is still unsettled he changed his plan and came here to watch the developments in South China, it is said. It was reported before that he was not in harmony with Dr. Sun Yat-sen and other civilian leaders of the revolutionists. But recently their relations have been friendly since through the efforts of friends they made up their quarrels. The two men are to hold a conference in regard to the general situation in China.

The Kokumin says that the revolutionists are glad to know that Tsen is here with Sun and are filled with hope for great things in the future. But it is not the plan of Tsen and Sun to make Tokio as a base of operation for the revolutionists, it is said. The base will still be in Yunnan or in Shanghai. If the revolutionary movement progresses in China favorably, Tsen will leave Tokio and go back into the interior of China.

The foreign office here, the Kokumin suggests, should treat Tsen the same as Sun as a political refugee and watch his movements. The Chinese leaders will not accomplish much here the Kokumin reports.

U.S. Rights Infringed By Japanese Demands On China, Says Senator

New York, January 28.—Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, Republican, from Illinois, today introduced a resolution on Far Eastern Affairs, which condemned further Japanese demands on China, in the United States Senate. Senator Sherman, speaking in support of his resolution, said that the Senate should regard with concern any further demands being made by the Japanese government on China, and moved that it be the sentiment of the Senate that any further pressure exerted by the Tokio government along these lines should be regarded as restrictive on the rights of the United States in the Far East.

Senator Sherman moved that President Wilson be asked to notify the Japanese government of the belief of the United States Senate.

FLASH LIGHT PHOTOS

A scientific job, every body with eyes open, no smoke. Proofs submitted same evening.

Burr 2 Broadway

NOT NOW A CANDIDATE, COL. ROOSEVELT SAYS

He Forbids the Use of His Name In the Primaries Of Any Party

New York, January 5.—If Colonel Roosevelt is seeking the Republican nomination for President, as a number of politicians have asserted, he is at least determined not to permit his name to appear on the ballots in any of the States where delegates to the national conventions are chosen at the primaries. This order will apply to the ticket submitted by the Progressive Party as well.

That much was settled definitely yesterday when the Colonel sent a letter from Oyster Bay to the office of Secretary of State Vaughan at Lansing, Mich., requesting him to see to it that his name was not placed on the ballot as the candidate of any party. He had received a message from Mr. Vaughan informing him that his adherents in both the Republican and Progressive Parties had filed a sufficient number of names to put his hat in the ring.

As soon as this letter was sent, the announcement was permitted to go out that Colonel Roosevelt would not appear as a candidate in the primary elections in any of the States. The position the Colonel takes is that he is not a candidate in any sense of the word, at this time at least.

Colonel to Go to Chicago

But the chances are that the Colonel, thus in a sense "unattached," will put in an appearance at Chicago on January 7, when by all present signs, both Republicans and Progressives will assemble in that city to hold their national conventions. He will go, if he has his way, as an observer of a situation unique in the political history of the country.

On top of this comes the information that the Progressives, led by George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee, don't intend to run their conventions as a side show to the Republican Convention, the date of which has been set formally for June 7. It is now known definitely that the Florentine room and adjoining quarters in the Congress Hotel at Chicago have been leased and the Auditorium for the Progressives' Convention. Aside from the Coliseum, where the Republicans will hold forth, it is the largest hall in Chicago.

Mr. Perkins is credited with being the Henry Ford of the party, which may be an error. But one report has it that in all not less than 800 rooms will be at the disposal of the convention, an accomplishment which required, it was generally admitted, sound financial backing. The expedition, which is to descend upon Chicago under the name of the Progressive National Convention, it is freely prophesied, will overshadow in magnitude the peace argosy which sailed for Europe on the Oscar II. on December 4 under Mr. Ford's guidance.

750 Watchers on the G.O.P.

Of course, it is said that all this depends upon what action is taken by the Progressive National Committee, which meets in Chicago on January 11 to set the date for the party's convention. But unless there is a complete change of mind between now and January 11 the plan will be carried out to hold it in Chicago at the same time the Republicans meet there to name their candidate for the Presidency. So many definite preparations for just such an "emergency" have been made already that few doubt the result of the committee meeting.

The Progressives are to have 750 delegates at their National Convention, not to mention cheering sections, band, and other paraphernalia to worry the Republicans. The scenes in the Florentine Room when Colonel Roosevelt fought for the Republican nomination in 1912 are to be outdone. If there is going to be any side show, the plan at this time is to let the Republican Party have the full honor of staging it and leading forward the exhibits. Mr. Barnes of New York, Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania and several other Republican Old Guard leaders are being suggested as excellent oddities for the big tent. With Colonel Roosevelt as an "observer," the big show, it is felt, should prove an interesting attraction.

What will come of these spectacular doings and whether they will all end in the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt by the Republicans, or a compromise nominee, such as Supreme Court Justice Hughes, whom the Progressives might see fit to support, is the question political leaders of all parties are asking. Since the Roosevelt Gary dinner these leaders have not been very sure of what is in Colonel Roosevelt's mind. The Colonel's latest move, in refusing to permit the use of his name in the Michigan primaries, has caused much conjecture, although it apparently settles the point that he will not appear as a candidate for the Republican nomination unless the situation existing at the time of the convention forces him on that party.

Although Justice Hughes caused his name to be removed from the ballots in some States, there are still many who feel that he may get the nomination at the Republican Convention, although he will not be the "official" candidate of any set of delegates.

William Waldorf Astor Now a Baron

For the second time in history an American born citizen has been given a title in England. In the New Year's honors conferred by King George, William Waldorf Astor, the expatriated American was created a Baron. It is estimated that he holds $300,000,000 worth of real estate in New York City. His wife was the former Nancy Langhorne, one of the three famous sisters of Virginia, known as the "Three Graces."

GEN. HENRY BURNETT, NOTED LAWYER, DIES

Distinguished As One of Prosecutors of Plotters Who Killed Lincoln

New York, January 6.—Brig. Gen. Henry Lawrence Burnett, who prosecuted the plotters who killed Abraham Lincoln and who served two terms as United States District Attorney for this district, died yesterday at his home, 7 East Twelfth Street, from hardening of the arteries. General Burnett had been removed to New York from his country home in Goshen, Orange County, the middle of November, following an attack of bronchial pneumonia, and since that time had been sinking slowly.

General Burnett passed his seventy-seventh birthday on December 26. He was born in Youngstown, Ohio, a descendant of William Burnett, Colonial Governor of New York and New Jersey. When he was 15 year old he ran away from home and walked to Chester Academy, where he received his early education. Later he attended Ohio State Nation Law School.

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SAND SPRINGS, OKLA., WAS MADE FOR WIDOWS

Rich Oil Producer, Remembering His Mother's Hard Struggle, Helps Them

Sand Springs, Okla., December 18.—This town was built for widows. They compose more than a fourth of the 5,000 population. The town was founded by Charles Page, multi-millionaire oil producer of Tulsa.

His earliest recollections were of his mother's efforts to raise her large family unaided and he resolved that when he grew up he would take care of all the widows.

When he made his fortune, Page founded Sand Springs. He built dozens of comfortable cottages in which gas, fuel and rent were free. Factories he bought so the widows might have employment.

He built a carline to Tulsa upon which widows ride free. There is a day nursery, free medical attendance and a vocational school. If a widow wants to get married, Page helps her do that. He likes grandmothers, too. There is a score of them here, with nothing to do but knit and read and reminisce.

Page probably has more "children" than any other man in the world. An orphans' home in a nearby town recently went bankrupt. To better provide for the little inmates, Page legally adopted the whole institution and moved it to Sand Springs.

TREASURY MEN BURIED BY TWO TONS OF SILVER

Julian Guzman And Cipriano Estrado Taken To Hospital For Treatment

Manila, January 29.—Julian de Guzman and Ciprino Estrada, Filipino employees of the bureau of treasury, were buried under two tons of silver piled in sacks in a vault at the treasury building Friday morning, sustaining injuries necessitating their admisson to the Philippines General hospital.

The accident occurred while the silver was being counted by Cashier Cook and Disbursing Officer Fitzsimmons, the two Filipino laborers being among those assisting in the transfer of the coin from one vault to another. For some unexplained reason the sacks of silver began to slide, burying the two men under their weight.

OUTPUT OF GOLD IN AMERICA INCREASED

Total for 1915 is $98,891,100; California Leads States With $23,005,800

Washington, January 2.—Gold valued at $98,891,100 was produced during 1915 in the United States, according to a joint announcement today by the Director of the Mint and the Geological Survey. Last year the total was $94,531,800.

Silver production in 1915 amounted to 67,485,600 fine ounces, a reduction, compared with 1914, of 4,969,500 fine ounces.

California led in gold production with a value of $23,005,800 Colorado was a close second with $22,191,200; Alaska third with $16,626,700, and Nevada fourth with $11,314,700. No other State produced more than $8,000,000.

Nevada produced the most silver having mined 13,793,000 fine ounces. Montana was second with 12,690,200 fine ounces; Utah third with 11,168,500, and Idaho fourth with 10,595,300.

SILBERMAN'S

Just received a new Shipment of Phoenix Dress Silk Sox with Fancy Clox, also Cheney Ties in the Four-in-Hand and Batswing shapes.

With them we received a nice range of Ladies' Raincoats and Overcoats and also a nice selection of Silk Stockings for Ladies. Ask to see the $1.25 Silk Hose, a marvellous value.

Included we have a nice Range of Union Suits for Ladies and Gents.

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ICE PATROL KEPT UP AS IN TIME OF PEACE

Lesson of the Titantic Is Not Forgotten, Despite Submarine Disasters

Washington, January 1.—Horrors have multiplied since the Titanic, plying westward on her maiden voyage, struck "panice" off the Grand Banks of New Foundland and sank in four hours. The Lusitania, the Arabic, the Ancona, and other ships by the score have paid the toll of accident and war, until, now, there are added to the lives lost upon the Titanic thousands more, including hundreds of Americans, who have perished recently in North Atlantic.

The Titanic carried down 1,500 souls, the Lusitania 1,100. In death-cost ice holds the records over war, over fire, ever collision, and over hurricane. Just as the war in a measure forced development of methods of protecting the commercial shipping of the Atlantic from submarines, the Titantic disaster forced the development of methods of protecting these main arteries of world-trade and travel from ice.

Ice patrol in the North Atlantic is one of the principal duties of the United States Coast Guard as reorganized, expanded, and transformed into a military service under the present Administration. It is a task which was formally assigned to the United States by the International Maritime Conference at London soon after the Titanic disaster. This conference consisted of delegations representing every maritime nation of the world.

The duty of providing the patrol devolves solely upon the United States, though the expense is prorated among the nations using the North Atlantic in the proportion of passenger travel by nationalities. The cost for the fiscal year 1914 amounted to $85,799, of which France, Germany, and the United States are obligated to pay 15 per cent., or $12,869.88 each; Great Britain 30 per cent or $25, 739.76 and Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, and Sweden, from 2 to 4 per cent. each. This year's annual report of the coast guard shows that little Belgium, though almost annihilated as a nation, has paid her 4 per cent. toll of $3,431.97 for 1914; Germany has not yet paid the 15 per cent. due from her for 1914.

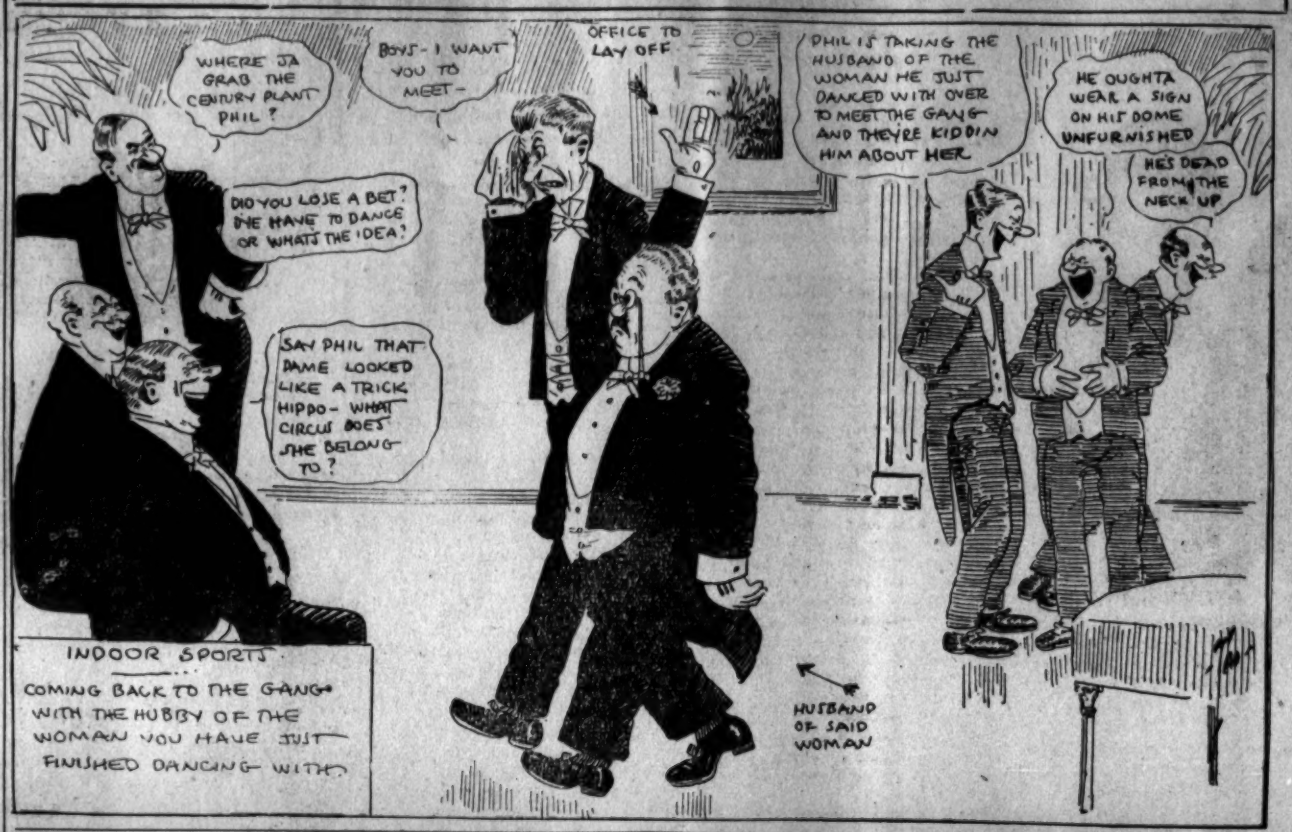
Icebergs which menace shipping or "calve" off the mother glacier chiefly in the Summer preceding their appearance in the northern lane of transatlantic steamships. In the Fall, when the northwest gales begin to blow, the Labrador and East Greenland currents, which flow south from the east and west coasts of Greenland, become strong. At St. John's, N. F., in November the inhabitants judge the weather and predict the amount of ice to be expected the following season. If it is a bitter Fall and Winter, with numerous and heavy blows from the north and northwest, the wind will add strength and speed to the flow of the Labrador and East Greenland currents, and carry ice south in great bulk and volume.

The first, or "slob," ice usually appears off St. John's in January. This consists of loose, broken ice, and is not dangerous. Heavy sheets of field ice reach the vicinity of St. John's in early March, and the Grand Banks about March 15. This includes, as a rule, pan ice, or low lying, heavy, thick sheets, and the first of the large icebergs. From March 15 until June 15 the bergs, the pan ice, and "growlers," (small bergs,) threaten the transatlantic steamship lines.

Two stanch cutters are assigned by the Coast Guard to ice patrol duty from February to July. Each cutter patrols the ice regions for a continuous period of fifteen days. The cutters make their base at Halifax, N. S., and it is a three-day run from Halifax to the tail of the Grand Banks, or the southeastern fringe of the huge shoal in the ocean which lies off Cape Race, where their work begins. Each patrol boat, therefore, spends twenty-one days at sea during the patrol period, three days going out, three days returning, and fifteen days in the ice zone.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,
No. 4 Canton Road

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


WHERE JA GRAB THE CENTURY PLANT PHIL?
BOYS- I WANT YOU TO MEET-
OFFICE TO LAY OFF
PHIL IS TAKING THE HUSBAND OF THE WOMAN HE JUST DANCED WITH OVER TO MEET THE GANG AND THEYRE KIDDIN HIM ABOUT HER
HE OUGHTA WEAR A SIGN ON HIS DOME UNFURNISHED
HE'S DEAD FROM THE NECK UP
DID YOU LOSE A BET? DE HAVE TO DANCE OR WHATS THE IDEA?
SAY PHIL THAT DAME LOOKED LIKE A TRICK HIPPO- WHAT CIRCUS DOES SHE BELONG TO?
INDOOR SPORTS
COMING BACK TO THE GANG WITH THE HUBBY OF THE WOMAN YOU HAVE JUST FINISHED DANCING WITH.
HUSBAND OF SAID WOMAN

CONSCRIPTION'S ONLY SAFE PLAN--GARDNER

Security League Speaker Advocates Compulsory Service for One Year

New York, N. Y., January 11.—Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, speaking before a large crowd at the meeting of the National Security League last night, urged upon his hearers the necessity of increasing the army to at least 250,000 men, instead of the 141,000 men called for in the plan advocated by Secretary of War Garrison.

Mr. Gardner also declared that the only real safety of the country lay in adopting some plan whereby the young men of the land might be compelled to serve at least one year with the colors without respect to their social condition in life. He would then have them discharged from the service and certified as trained men.

'Continental' Scheme Attacked

He spoke also of the need of increasing the pay of the officers and enlisted men of the army, and attacked the plans for a "continental army" as outlined by the Secretary of War and the President. These plans he declared as utterly inadequate in face of the lessons taught by the European conflict. Warships of any foreign power sufficiently strong could, he asserted, cover the landing of troops at Rockaway Beach, on the south coast of Long Island, and never a gun of all the guns around New York harbor could touch them.

Murder in Rue Morgue Duplicated in Life?

Mystery of French Girl's Death May Be Solved Like Poe's Tale

Paris, December 26.—"The murders of the Rue Morgue," as depicted by Edgar Allan Poe, are having their counterpart in the real life at Clermon-Ferrand during the unravelling of the mystery surrounding the death by violence last August of Mlle. Marie Christohple, a young woman belonging to one of the wealthiest families of the place. The police have been investigating a report that the girl was slain by a giant monkey.

During the night on which Marie Christophle met her death a fire occurred in her home. Neighbors rushed in and found her dead with wounds on her head. Various theories were put forward as to the cause of death and the Christophle family offered a large reward for the capture of the person or persons who killed her. Last October the inquiries by the police led to the arrest of the girl's brother, Jean Christophle, and her mother, Mme. Marguerite Christophle, who were alleged to have had a hand in her death.

Recently reports became current in Clermon-Ferrand that a monkey had gained entrance to Marie Christophle's chamber and killed her. As a result, the police searched the town. They found five of the animals, but an alibi has been established for each.

SEEKS WORLD REVOLT TO END PRESENT WAR

Wants a Strike of 80,000,000 Toilers, 20,000,000 In America

New York, January 5.—Bouck White, pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution, announced yesterday that at its request he would sumbit to the Congregational Minister's Club next Monday a plan for an international revolution to end the world war.

His idea is for a strike of 20,000,000 workers in America and 60,000,000 in the countries at conflict.

"I am going to ask the aid of all clerymen in the country to further my project," he said. "My plea for revolution will be to the effect that Christianity has broken down and that it is being rapidly destroyed through bloodshed. The gospel of social revolution is becoming recognized the world over. I am going to all cities in the United States and asks the ministers to use their pulpits for the strike."

Mr. White said he had agents throughout the country already and they had reported progress.

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Examinations for Chinese Diplomatic and Consular Services

Notification by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

In accordance with the Decree for the Examination for Diplomatic and Consular Services and the Regulations for the Qualification Tests in the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services promulgated by Mandate on September 30, 1915, and published in the Government Gazette of October 1, 1915, this Ministry will conduct the qualification tests next April.

Those who possess the qualifications as required by Article 3 of the Decree for the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services and wish to enter as candidates for the examinations must, as provided by Articles 1 and 2 of the Regulations for the Qualification Tests, send in to this Ministry before February 29, 1916, their applications and the statements of their records and also an essay together with its translation into one or more of the following languages: English, French, Russian, German, and Japanese. They must also submit their diplomas or/and certificates from Chinese or/and foreign schools or/and colleges to this Ministry for examination.

As regards applicants resident in the Provinces, they may send by post to this Ministry their applications, statements of their records, essays and translations and may defer the submission of their diplomas or/and certificates until they come to Peking for the Examinations. They will be notified through the Government Gazette if and when they have been passed by the Qualification Tests Committee as qualified candidates for the Examinations, so that they may come to Peking at the appointed time.

Form of Application.

I wish to enter as a candidate for the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services and in accordance with Art. 1 of the Regulations for the Qualification Tests in the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services, I hereby send in my application besides submitting herewith the statement of my record and my essay with its translation in the ——— language or languages.

(Signed) .....

....., ..., 1916. Sealed .....

Form of Record.

Name ..... age..... date of birth .....

Parentage:..

Names of great grand parents .....living or dead

Names of grand parents .....living or dead

Names of parents .....living or dead

Native Place (Province and District):

Address:

Education:

Courses of study pursued and degree or degrees received.

Your school or/and college (state whether government or private institutions, foreign or Chinese, and date of entrance and of graduation).

Occupation (past and present, official or otherwise, and the length of time you have held each office or you have been engaged in each work).

....., ..., 1916.

(Signed) .....

Sealed .....

8641

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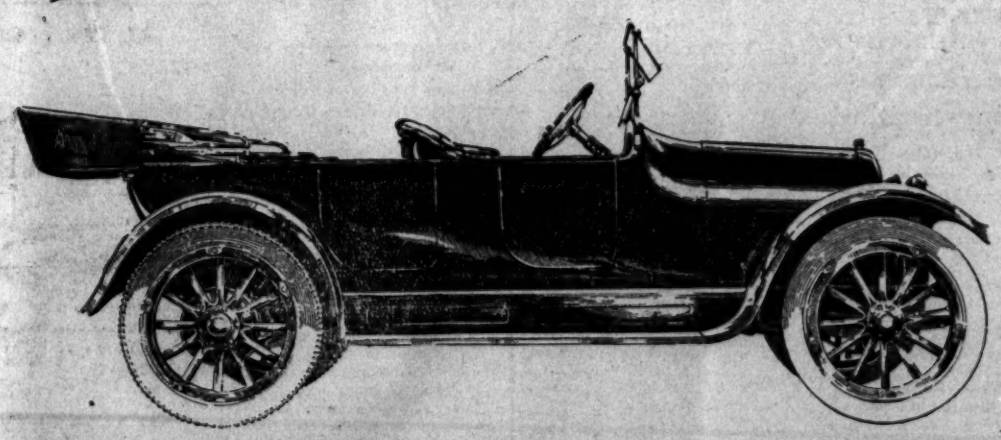

Light Weight—Quality—Low Cost

A powerful motor—electric starting and lighting system—104 inch (2642 mm.) wheelbase—cantilever springs—large tyres—demountable rims—streamline body design—

These are some of the advantages you will find in this new Overland.

It is very economical both in purchase price and upkeep.

While the car provides plenty of room for five people, it weighs only 2,160 pounds.

The motor, too, is built for economy as well as power and dependability. It is of the four cylinder, long stroke, en bloc type, the latest and most approved design.

Large tyres also add to the economy of upkeep. They give far more mileage than the smaller size usually found on cars of similar specifications.

The body is of the full streamline type—long and low with sloping bonnet and one-piece cowl.

Crowned fenders and the full curved tonneau back add much to the appearance of the car.

Although selling for so low a price, this car contains all the quality for which Overlands are famous.

In every respect it is a high grade light car, with all the combined advantages of real quality and light weight.

Let us demonstrate this car for you.

Specifications

Long Stroke Motor Cast En Bloc
Electric Starter—Electric Lights
Electric switches on steering column
Right hand drive—center levers
Instrument Board on Cowl Dash
Cantilever Rear Springs
Deep, Soft Upholstery, High Back Seats
Wheelbase 104 inches (2642 mm.)
Large tyres 31" X 4", non-skid on rear
Demountable, detachable rims—one extra
Rear Axle, floating type
Large, powerful brakes
Thermo-Syphon cooling
Streamline body with concealed door hinges
Rain-vision Windshield, ventilating type, built-in
Crowned fenders
Lustrous black finish
Nickel and polished aluminum trimmings
Electric engine starter and generator, with head, rear and dash lamps and headlight dimmers, storage battery.
One man Mohair hood with dust cover; magnetic speedometer; electric horn; combination rear light and license bracket; hinged rug rail; foot rest; tyre carrier in rear; full set of tools; tyre repair kit; jack and pump.

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- - Sporting - - News - -

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL ON FEBRUARY 19

Motor Ambulance Fund To Benefit By Porter-Barrett Match

Shanghai Amateur Billiard Championship Final

Sporting Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—The Committee of the Shanghai Amateur Billiard Championship have arranged to hold the final in the Country Club ball room, on Saturday the 19th of February.

As the proceeds of the event will be devoted to a war fund, the Committee of the Country Club have very kindly placed the ball room and a suitable table at the disposal of the Billiard Championship Committee.

The proceeds of the final will be entirely devoted to the Motor Ambulance Fund. The arrangement of the Hall will be on the lines of that of last year, when everyone of the spectators had a full view of the game as the seats were arranged on tiers. This year the nearest rows to the table will be reserved, and sell for $5.00, while the other seats will sell at $2.00 which includes both the afternoon and evening sessions.

The seating arrangement of last year's final was perfect from a spectator's point, and every seat was taken. Every year the billiard championship becomes more popular, and this year promises to be still more of a drawing card, on account of the two players who are to fight for the honor. Mr. Porter is an ex-champion, while Captain Barrett was the runner up in last year's Championship, and this year seems to have improved in a wonderful manner.

The game will be 1,000 up, and be divided into two sessions. The afternoon session will begin at 5.15 p.m. sharp, and the evening session at 9.15 p.m. This will give the spectators time to get settled before the game starts.

The game is open to the public, and tickets will be on sale from the secretaries of the various clubs, or from the Honorary Secretary. Yours faithfully.

H. E. Gibson.
Hon. Sec.

14-YEAR TOMMY WOUNDED

Mother Intervenes And Prevents James from Returning to Front

London, December 15.—Private James Bartaby, Seventh East Surrey Regiment, is peeved at the British War Office today. Private Bartaby has just celebrated his fourteenth birthday in a London hospital recovering from wounds received in Northern France. The War Office has discovered him through a complaint made by his mother and won't let him go back. That's why he's peeved. This juvenile veteran explains that he "put it over" a recruiting sergeant at Balham, his home, and was sent to France with his regiment May 29.

"The East Surreys did some heavy fighting over there," said James. "The Germans tried to take our trench and we followed them back to their line. I was just going to jump in after a big German with my bayonet when, zip, a bullet hit me in the leg. When I woke up I was back behind our line and what d'ya think of my belly luck? I'd been discovered. The Colonel came around and asked me my age. I told him I was nineteen. He said he knew better and that I'd have to go home. "It seems that my mother had been worrying a lot and when she heard that I was in France she told the War Office all about it. Rotten luck, wasn't it?"

Wounded Aviator to Marry His Nurse

Philadelphia, Dec. 31.—Miss Annie Goerz, an American Red Cross nurse who served in a military hospital in Moscow, is today telling her friends of her engagement to J. Negli Farson, an American aviator, whom she nursed back to health after he was severely wounded by Shrapnel during a flight over the German lines.

Farson was in Russia representing a motorcycle firm when the war broke out and enlisted as an aviato. A few months ago, while making a flight, he was struck by a German shrapnel shell and taken to the hospital in Moscow. There Miss Goerz nursed him back to health and they both returned to America on the steamer Stockholm. Farson is still weak and has to use crutches.

News Brevities

We are informed that parcels sent from China to German and Austrian prisoners of war in Siberia sometimes contain printed matter and that this has necessitated a double examination of parcels, both by Customs officers and censor and resulted in considerable delay in deliveries. The senders of such parcels are advised that printed matter should not be included in them.

* * *

Messrs. Garner, Quelch and Co., formerly at 25 Kiangse Road, have completed the removal of their offices and godown to 73 Szechuen Road. Their new premises are especially adaptable for the wholesale wine and spirit business, being well arranged and convenient to Nanking Road.

* * *

A meeting was held by the Shanghai Philatelic Society yesterday evening at the Palace Hotel, when different species of war stamps belonging to members of the society were put on view. It is understood that another meeting will be held shortly when a paper will be read on the stamps examined. Mr. C. Mencarini took the chair.

* * *

Sir Havilland de Sausmarez yesterday granted the application of Mr. Edney Page to be stricken from the jury list of the British Supreme Court. The reason given was age.

* * *

The case of the Nestle-Swiss Co. against Fitzgerald was stricken from the lists of the British Supreme Court yesterday, neither party appearing.

* * *

An adjournment of ten days was granted in the British Supreme Court yesterday in the claim of Min Chong and Co. against Mrs. M. Alliston, because the defendant was in a hospital and was therefore unable to appear. The plaintiffs claim Tls. 141.60 due for work done at Ravenscourt.

* * *

Sergeant A. F. Grimble, formerly a member of the Shanghai police force, writes friends here that he has had both legs amputated as a result of a shell wound received in France. Sergt. Grimble was with the 10th Batt. Yorkshire regiment. His letter says: "Just a line to let you know how I am. I regret to have to report that I was wounded on December 19 by shell explosion in trenches at Armentieres. I am now in the Wharncliffe Hospital with both legs off. My left leg was amputated about six inches below the knee, and my right leg amputated about eight inches below the hip joint. Glad to say I am so far progressing favorably, but expect to be in hospital for four months."

* * *

The Kiangnan Dock not being large enough to admit the largest Chinese cruisers, is to be extended by 100 feet, making it 486 feet in length.

SUFFERING IN TRENCHES

Letters From German Soldiers Tell Of Hardships

Berlin, January 5.—An exceptionally frank admission of the terrible conditions faced by German troops going through the second Winter campaign is given in an article by Major Moraht, military expert of The Berliner Tageblatt.

Major Moraht describes the unparalleled hardships and suffering endured by the Kaiser's men and calls the Winter campaign the most terrific in the world's history.

"Many greetings," writes Moraht, "reached me during the holidays from both Western and Eastern theatres. There is one wish to which expression is given over and over again: 'Our privations at the front should not be under estimated at home. Let no one be misled by pretty pictures which now and then reach the German papers from some alleged point at the front"

$215,000,000 GOES FOR WAR RELIEF IN U. S.

More Than $150,000,000 Spent For Food, Clothes, Hospital Supplies

New York, January 1.—Summaries carried to the end of 1915 show that more than $150,000,000 has been spent for American foodstuffs, clothing and hospital supplies which have been forwarded to the war zone by relief agencies. Nearly all of these purchases have gone to the countries of the allies.

Of the total, approximately two-thirds, or $100,000,000, was raised and spent in the latter part of 1914, after the last week in August.

In addition, relief for the Germanic side has been provided in money, which has been used in payment for supplies made in Germany and Austria. Individual donations in this country and elsewhere account for more than $40,000,000, and cash contributions for Germans and Jews have exceeded $25,000,000.

Of $110,000,000 expended by the Commission for Relief in Belgium, about $30,000,000 was given outright by persons and societies in all except the Germanic countries. All of the $110,000,000 was spent in this country. American cash donations for this work are estimated at within $15,000,000. John D. Rockfeller put $1,000,000 individually into Belgian relief.

Aid Sent To Belgium

The commission has sent to Belgium 139 shiploads of supplies. City headquarters of the commission is at No. 71 Broadway.

The War Relief Clearing House for France, No. 40 Wall Street, acts for 1,300 organizations in this country. It has shipped since November, 1914, 17,500 cases of supplies, containing 2,000,000 articles. There are affiliated committees in France, Russia, Belgium and Italy, which act as distributing agencies. Daily cable advices indicate the most urgent needs. The Clearing House is forwarding agent for the American Red Cross and other agencies.

Since October the National Allied Relief Committee has undertaken to make known the needs of sufferers in the allied countries. It has raised in cash over $11,000.

The largest relief organization is the American Red Cross, which has received more than $1,000,000, of which New York furnished $611,743. Red Cross headquarters is at No. 120 East Twenty-second Street. Jacob H. Schiff is Treasurer of the State Board. Last week the Red Cross shipped 400 tons of foodstuffs for Servian relief, and hospital garments and supplies for the American Women's War Relief Hospital in South Devonshire, England.

Raised by Other Agencies

The War Relief Committee of the Vacation Association, No. 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, headed by Miss Anne Morgan and Miss Mary Parsons, has received $186,128, of which $32,509 came from the Flotilla Fund, and to which also the American Fund for French Wounded, the Secours National and the American Polish Relief Committee contributed. Clothing and surgical dressings are made in the vacation sewing rooms, where several hundred women have been employed since the beginning of the war.

Belgian children have received 100,000 pairs of American made shoes, bought with $67,415 raised by the Dollar Christmas Fund, of which Henry Clews is Chairman. The Belgian Relief Fund, No. 8 Bridge Street, of which the Rev. J. H. Stillemans is President, has raised $1,075,277, and $15,000 has been forwarded for Belgian Relief by the Cardinal Mercier Fund.

The Servian Relief Committee, No. 70 Fifth Avenue, has collected 187,429; the American branch of the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund, No. 25 Broad Street, $146,156; the American Polish Relief Fund, No. 12 East Forty-sixth Street, $125,000; the American Ambulance Hospital Fund, $90,000; the American Committee's Fund, $170,337; the War Children's Relief Fund, $10,000; the Committee of Mercy, August Bermont, Treasurer, No. 200 Fifth Avenue, $430,202.

Other Sums Collected

The American Fund for French Wounded, Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, Chairman, has collected $15,575; the La Fayette Fund, Hotel Vanderbilt, $102,124, for soldiers' kits; the Secours National, No. 16 East Forty-seventh Street, $121,723, for French women and children and Belgian refugees; the Fund for Relief of Women and Children in France, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Chairman, $122,000; the Polish Victims' Relief Fund, No. 33 West Forty second Street, $205,555.

The British American War Relief Fund totals $50,000, and, in addition, over 500,000 articles have been forwarded.

The American Jewish Relief Committee has collected $981,944, the Central Jewish Committee $50,000 and the People's Relief Committee $80.000.

Of the German organisations, the German Red Cross, No. 1123 Broadway, has collected nearly $2,500,000; the General Relief Fund for Germany, Austria and Hungary, $600,000, and the German Relief Fund, $224,120.

The American branch of the Deutschwehr sent $50,000 last month for Christmas presents for German children. It is helping to rebuild German territory devastated by the war. The German Herold has raised $30,000 for the Deutschwehr and the Staats Zeitung, $169,000.

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Weather cloudy but rather fine. Rough weather between the Loochoos and Japan. Strong winter monsoon along the whole coast of China.

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 9, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Limitations of the Submarine

(*New York Times*)

WHATEVER may be the future development of the submarine, it is certain that today it is handicapped by certain inherent limitations of a strategical and tactical character which condemn it to play a secondary and circumscribed role in the broad field of naval warfare. Its early successes against purely naval as distinguished from merchant vessels either were largely fortuitous or were assisted by the over-confidence of the enemy and his failure to utilize at once those maneuvers and simple mechanical means which in the later months of the war have proved so effective.

Throughout the history of naval development it has been the dream of the inventor to produce some relatively small and cheap instrument of warfare which would be an effective answer to the battleship, whose ever-increasing size and cost promised ultimately to become prohibitive. As destroyers of the battleship were heralded, successively, the spar torpedo, the Whitehead torpedo, the torpedo boat, the destroyer, the dynamite gun, and, last, the submarine and the aeroplane. The battleship has survived them all. Not only that, but today it towers over every other type of vessel as the supreme fighting unit of the modern navy.

Nevertheless it should not be too readily forgotten that, only a few months ago, when the early successes of the submarine were ringing in our ears, there was a consensus of opinion, except in professional circles, that the day of the battleship was over and the defense of our coasts could be assured by the rapid creation of numerous flotillas of the comparatively inexpensive under-water boats. The complete smothering by the British Navy of submarine activity around the British coasts has swung public opinion back to the battleship, but it is conceivable that any sporadic outbreak of successful submarine activity might cause a recurrence of sentiment in favor of undersea boats. The recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy include provision for eighty-five small coast-defense craft and fifteen fleet submarines. It is well, therefore, to get the fact clearly in mind that the submarine has certain serious limitations which are inherent in this type of vessel and can never be overcome.

In the first place, the submarine is incapable of performing the important work of scouting, for its radius of wireless communication is very small; its radius of vision, except in smooth weather, is also limited; it cannot maintain its surface speed except in smooth weather, and even if it stumbled upon the enemy's main body it could keep in touch with it only upon the surface, where it would be liable to detection and ramming by the enemy's screen of swift destroyers. If it submerged, its batteries would soon be exhausted and touch with the enemy would be lost.

Nor is the submarine suitable for the important work of screening its own main fleet against torpedo attack. For such work its loss of speed in a seaway, its vulnerability on the surface, and its inability to defend itself against attack by high-speed surface vessels would render it impotent. For similar reasons it is hopeless for the submarine to attempt to break through the protective destroyer screen of the enemy. Even if it possessed the necessary speed, which even the largest does not, it would not dare to approach on the surface; and since its periscope is visible at a mile and in smooth weather at two miles, it must submerge at such a distance that hitting with the torpedo would be a matter of pure chance against vessels of such high speed and limited draught as the destroyer.

A most serious limitation of the submarine, particularly as regards the small displacement boats with which it is proposed to defend our coasts, is the fact that it is ineffective in shallow water. The distance from the keel of a submarine to the top of the periscope is about forty feet; to avoid detection, and also to avoid damage from grounding, it requires a depth of not less than sixty feet for successful operation. As most of our channels and many of our harbors are of less depth than fifty feet, it is evident that submarines are greatly restricted in their areas of operation. This restriction not only makes certain areas untenable for submarines, but it permits shallow-draught surface vessels to take positions where they are safe from submarine attack. Herein is to be found the explanation of the fearlessness with which the British monitors, light-draught vessels, have closed in to within range of the German submarine base at Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast, and shelled it at their leisure. For this reason the shoal water which obtains over several hundreds of miles of our Atlantic coastline would render effective protection by a submarine fleet a problem of extreme difficulty, particularly if the enemy fleet were accompanied, as it probably would be, by a numerous screen of destroyers.

Assuming that the enemy contemplated a landing on the territorial coast of the United States, let us consider how many submarines would be required to make such a landing impossible. Knowing that we lacked suitable surface craft and that the submarine was incapable of effective scouting, the enemy could approach our coast at any selected spot with little risk of being detected. As the coast is of such vast extent, it is evident that a rapid concentration of the submarines in sufficient numbers could not be effected unless an exceedingly large number was strung out along the coastline. Even assuming that there were 500 available on the Atlantic Coast, since the enemy may land either by night or day and in weather most suitable to his project, it is doubtful if more than ten submarines could be counted on for attack prior to the actual landing. It is doubtful, further, if these ten submarines, harassed as they would be by the enemy destroyers, could do material damage to a force that chose to land in water too shallow for their operations. Fear of attack and damage would not stop a landing expedition. The landing on Gallipoli Peninsula was made with a loss of approximately one-half of the landing force, but the landing was made and secured nevertheless.

Submarines will not suffice to guard our long coastline, except in enormous numbers and at a cost that would be prohibitive. A superiority in surface craft, however, will effectively prevent a landing, not only on our own shores, but anywhere in the Western Hemisphere, and at a cost considerably less than that of 500 submarines.

CHINESE PROVERBS

Think twice and do not speak at all.

Only those become priests who cannot earn a living.

At seventy man is a candle in the wind.

A thousand soldiers are easily obtained; one general is hard to find.

Do not lace your shoes in a melon patch.

Easy to open a shop; hard to keep it open.

Of all important things the first is not to cheat conscience.

All pursuits are mean in comparison with learning.

In a united family happiness springs up of itself.

He bought a dried fish to spare its life.

Win your law suit, lose your money.

Better do kindness near home than go far to burn incense.

If you suspect a man don't employ him; if you employ him don't suspect him.

Unskilful fools quarrel with their tools.

It's a little thing to starve to death; it's a serious matter to lose one's virtue.

CLOTURE

By Frederic J. Haskin

AFTER wrangling through three sessions over it, the Democratic senatorial caucus finally decided to refer the question of cloture to a non-partisan committee. There it probably will repose for a long time, but sooner or later it is sure to come up again, for it always has a few ardent supporters in the Senate.

Now that senators are elected by popular vote, these agitators are asserting that they will make a national issue of cloture and appeal to the common-sense of the people. This being the case, the people might like to know what cloture is.

Cloture means the act of shutting, and in this country it refers to the mouths of senators. It would not shut them arbitrarily or abruptly, or in any undignified way, but it would set some limit of time to their speaking.

The United States Senate is one of the few parliamentary bodies in the world which has absolute freedom of debate, so-called. In the House of Representatives, debate may be brought to an end at any time by moving the previous question. Nearly all parliamentary bodies, including most of our state and municipal legislatures, have some similar rule. The British parliament formerly had unlimited debate which was finally brought to an end by the efforts of Mr. Gladstone. In the French parliament the closing of the debate is moved by one or more of the members crying out, "La Cloture!" The question is then put by the president and voted upon immediately. In the German Reichstag a vote upon cloture may be had upon the demand of thirty members. In Austria-Hungary cloture must be put to the vote upon the demand of any member. Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland are other countries whose parliaments make use of cloture upon the demand of anywhere from one to ten members.

Cloture is opposed in the Senate upon the grounds that absolute freedom of debate should be retained in one house of congress, and that it strengthens the minority, which is an effective check upon the tyranny of the majority. In the Senate everyone may have his full say, every jot of material and information is brought to bear upon the subject; it cannot be "steam-rollered," no matter how strong the preponderant party.

The senators who have demanded cloture point out with some indignation that so-called freedom of debate is somewhat less beneficent in practice than in theory. Instead of insuring careful deliberation and discussion, it has given rise to the notorious filibuster which enables a few senators to defeat a measure by simply talking until Congress adjourns or everyone gives up in disgust. By talking in relays, moving to adjourn or take a recess, making the point of no quorum and other dilatory tactics, a very few determined and long-winded senators can hold out against all the rest.

The filibuster is a truly heroic exercise and one surrounded by many glorious legends. Senators have been known to talk for eleven or twelve hours with only an occasional pause for a cup of tea. They have been known to read Huckleberry Finn and the Pickwick Papers and to tell the stories of their lives and describe the beauties of their native land from end to end. All of which shows that our senators are a robust crew, but does not seem to have much to do with real freedom of speech. Instead of promoting fair discussion it makes it dangerous for the majority to start a debate lest it never end. It has enabled minority senators to secure the passage of an undesirable amendment by the threat of a filibuster. Instead of promoting mature deliberation, it has brought into being a parliamentary tactic about as intellectual as stopping a freight train by piling bricks on the track.

The evils and absurdities of the filibuster can scarcely be denied by anyone, but those who are opposed to an unlimited majority rule declare that freedom of debate in the Senate must be preserved at any cost. A measure may be rushed through as far as the Senate, they say, but there it must receive a very thorough overhauling indeed. The Senate, according to this theory, is a sort of check upon the ruthless, impetuous speed with which the House does business.

It should be remembered in this connection, however, that the journey of a bill from the brain of some congressman to the statute book is a long and hazardous one in any case. First, it must be submitted to the House of Representatives by the member who has drawn it. By the House it is referred to a committee. If it is a bill of any importance, the committee summons experts and holds hearings, often taking testimony, literally, by the wagonload. From the committee of the House the bill will very often be sent to the President or to the executive head of the department to which it applies. For example, the parcel post measure was doubtless scanned by the postmaster general and his assistants long before it came back to the House. The bill will then be reported to the House by the committee, where it will be debated very fully—even though not indefinitely—and so finally it will come to the Senate.

Here it must once more be grilled by a committee; everyone who is supposed to know anything about it must be called upon for an opinion; and then, as a last and final ordeal, after it has passed through months of careful consideration by four or five different bodies, it faces the unlimited debate of the Senate.

The flood of measures introduced into the congress of the United States is like a troop of soldiers charging a long series of trenches. The ones that get to the last ditch not only must have considerable merit but a whole lot of luck, and in that last trench stands the big gun of filibuster which may blow them to pieces, in the hands of a single man.

This gauntlet of discussion and amendment through which every measure must pass before it reaches the Senate would seem to mitigate somewhat the need for such unlimited discussion in that body. Furthermore, any man must be able to say everything he knows about any measure in some given length of time. It may be a long time, but even the wisdom of a senator cannot be so profound and comprehensive that there is absolutely no limit to what he can say on the subject.

Then, too, there is quite another phase to the question—namely, that of the expense involved. Every senator draws $7,500 a year, and when you add to that his perquisities, his office rent, the expense of printing everything he chooses to say, it becomes apparent that the Senate is a very expensive body. Yet you can often see it largely asleep or absent with one lone legislator holding forth against time, obstructing the whole procedure when some great measure vital to the American people is being considered.

Senator Owen, who is the present leader of the fight for cloture, has calculated that in a short session of Congress the Senate will appropriate a thousand million dollars in less than 350 working hours. During each hour that it sits the Senate appropriates about three million of the dollars for which you and I toil. Every minute it disposes of $50,000 of our hard-earned cash. Yet its members presume to read aloud about Martin Chuzzlewit and tell the stories of their lives merely to obstruct business. Whatever else that may be, it is not free debate.

So the question of unlimited debate in the Senate is distinctly two-sided. The principle was adopted in 1806 when there were only thirty-four senators. They met and discussed the affairs of state in a very informal and friendly spirit, and there was certainly little need to limit debate under those circumstances. But now the Senate is an organization of ninety-six members, representing a hundred million people, faced by a multiplicity of measures such as the senators of a century ago could scarcely conceive.

The question is not whether freedom of debate is still desirable, but whether it may be secured by allowing unlimited talk. A majority of the senators still cling to the belief that unlimited freedom of speech is one of their most valuable prerogatives. More and more of them, however, are coming to favor a limited cloture, and it is probable that some such check upon senatorial debate will eventually be enacted into the rules.

Correspondence

Official History of Shanghai

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Sir,—Can you or any of your many readers inform me if there is in existence an authentic or official history of Shanghai from the days when foreigners first arrived here?

I am aware that there are several books on this subject but none seems able to claim to be really authentic, so that it can be quoted or referred to, as official.

Thanking you in anticipation, Yours truly.

INVESTIGATOR.

Shanghai, February 7, 1916.

Capturing A General

A Russian Soldier's Story

By H. Hamilton Fyfe
(*Daily Mail*)

Petrograd.—To hear the man talk one would not think he had done anything particular. It was only when he warmed up over the exciting part of the story, the rousing of the house after they had crept into it, that he seemed to dwell upon the exploit with pleasure in recalling its incidents.

Yet what he described was really the most daring adventure which has been indulged in during the war. To penetrate thirteen miles deep into the enemy's lines, to attack the headquarters of a divisional staff, and to carry off the general with several of his officers, getting clear away again, prisoners and all—this is the kind of raid with which we are all familiar in fiction of the "Three Musketeers" type. But here it actually happened:

Of that there is no manner of doubt—
No probable, possible shadow of doubt—
No possible doubt whatever.

It was mentioned in the official bulletin. It has been the talk of the —th Army and of other armies for days past. The way of its happening was this.

* * *

In the Pinsk marshes there is a little town called Nevel. Near this the Prussian general commanding the 82nd Division had made himself as comfortable as he could in a substantial country house. The house stands in a garden. There are no other houses quite near. Of course the staff of the Russian division which lay to the eastward knew all about it. They had local eyes and ears at their service. But it was not anyone upon the staff who conceived the bold idea of raiding the Prussian general's headquarters.

It was to the ambitious imagination of a young officer in charge of a scouting party that the thought of this triumph presented itself. He knew the country. Among the swamps a small number of men might pass by paths known only to the peasants, with such a secret movement as would escape the notice of any German outpost. The house, he learned, was not closely guarded; it would be some few minutes before help could arrive. A kidnapping expedition would be risky. Its success must depend upon the swift and ruthless energy with which the attack was made. Any delay would mean certain failure. It would be "touch and go" in deadly earnest.

He resolved, however, to risk it. Others were easily found to share the peril—and the hoped-for glory. Preparations were scarcely needed. This was fortunate, for if such plans are talked about they have a way of becoming known to outsiders; the enemy's gold can often buy the secret. All that had to be done was to secure a guide knowing every track across the marshes who could be trusted, and to wait for a dark night.

* * *

The night came, solidly black, with a low sky from which scattered snowflakes fell. The scouting party was paraded. Without being told that anything special was their night's work, they started off. Scouts generally put some food into their haversacks, for they never know how long they may be away. Sometimes they have to hide for days before they get a chance to return with their information, picked up literally "under the enemy's nose." They were well provided this time, and when their guide joined them they were told to eat something and to make tea before they set off on their fifteen-mile tramp across the bitter bogland. They were also taken now into their officers' confidence.

At last, after hours of tramping through desolation, they saw lights far away. These were the lights of the little town. Again they took a bite, while the officer in command explained to them what each must do. They had crossed one river already. They had another to ford now. Then they would be close to the house which they had come to raid, the house where the general and his staff were probably asleep, unsuspicious, little thinking that before morning they would be prisoners in the Russian lines.

Now they moved more carefully than ever. Beyond the Stokhod River they were among the enemy's detachments. They had pierced deep into the country occupied by the "Niemtsi" (Russian for "Germans," literally "the dumb ones," because long ago the first Germans who were seen by the Russian peasants could not speak Russian and to them were therefore "dumb.") Here it is impossible to hold a continuous front. The marshes prevent it. This

(Continued on Page 7)

The Effect On Parkinson

By W. Pett Ridge
(*The Celebrated Humorist in The Daily Mail*)

It is likely that few were so much upset by the early closing order as Parkinson. The inability to give commands for refreshment after a certain hour in no way troubled him; all men in clubs are temperate nowadays, and Parkinson could have accepted the presidency of a Band of Hope society. The inconvenience to him was caused by the fact that some members of the staff went off duty at ten o'clock.

"I shall write to the committee," he announced vehemently. "I shall make up an uncommonly straightforward letter and enter my protest." He touched one of the white knobs on the walls of the lounge and sat at the desk with the air of one in the throes of composition. A waiter appeared. "Go back," he ordered. "When I am ready I'll ring for you."

"Beg pardon, sir, but I fancy somebody did ring."

"You're a stupid fool," declared Parkinson, "with no more intelligence than a sheet of blotting paper."

"Yes, sir," said the waiter. And left.

Other members present suggested it was useless to send a note to the club authorities; they recommended that if Parkinson wished to take any action he should write to one of the newspapers. Parkinson rang again.

"Run upstairs to the morning-room," he directed loudly, "and find out the address of a respectable journal. And don't be all day about it. Move yourself for once, and concentrate your mind on the task you have to perform. You're not such an idiot as you look, are you?"

"Hope not, sir," answered the waiter, going.

"Now," chuckled Parkinson to the rest, "it will be rather interesting to see what sort of muddled information this chap brings. A lot of you appear to be contented with the way the staff carry out their duties here. I'm not. Never have been. Always believe in keeping 'em up to the mark. A collection of slackers; that's what I call them."

It happened that the waiter supplied details in which no fault could be discovered. Parkinson had his opportunity later when the attendant, sent to the hall porter with most exact instructions to buy a penny stamp, returned with two halfpenny ones. The waiter reported bitterly in the corridor to his colleagues that old Parky was in uncommon good fighting form. "But you see he's a bachelor," urged one excusingly, "and he's got nobody at home to have an argument with."

* * *

Parkinson gave the newspaper a generous allowance of three days, mentioning to his friends that this extraordinary war no doubt occupied a great deal of space. At the end of the period he talked to the hall porter on the subject in candid terms; the hall porter said that, for himself, he had never held an exalted opinion of journalism, and now thought less of it than before. Parkinson, going on to the smoking-room, found with some relish that page came to make the five-thirty clearance of the letter-box at the hour of five-thirty-two, and detained the lad to hear a lecture on punctuality and its supreme value. Page urged that the staff was short-handed. Three of the waiters had enlisted. Parkinson said this was no excuse, and repeated the lecture, with some additions.

"You can go," he said coldly, at five minutes to six. "Send one of the waiters to me."

No waiter came, and Parkinson gave summonses by the electric bell: sat on the fender seat, and prepared to give the man on arriving correct and adequate reproof. As he turned to look at the clock, in order to obtain an estimate of the delay, the door opened.

"Matches!" roared Parkinson.

"I beg your pardon?"

A young woman, capped and aproned, stood at the doorway. Parkinson instinctively rose from the fender seat.

"Are you," he stammered—"are you doing waiter's work?"

"I am trying to."

"Well," he said, rather uneasily, "I do wish you'd kindly see about matches. Here's this table with a matchstand on it absolutely empty. Devoid of contents, so to speak."

"But there are half a dozen well-filled ones on the other tables," she pointed out. "Don't be so absurd. You've brought me down all the way from the second flour for nothing at all."

"Sorry, sorry!" he remarked penitently.

"It ought not to happen again," she remarked. "Such a waste of time."

* * *

Parkinson showed depression that evening, and members gave him medical advice which had the value that most free gifts possess. He left early. The new waitress opened one of the swing doors for him at the top of the steps, and he found himself lifting his hat in acknowledgment of the service.

A few of the elderly men waiters remained, but these were inured by age and experience to the criticisms of testy members, and little satisfaction could be obained in reprimanding them. There was still, however, page. Without page club life for Parkinson would at this time have been a desolate blank. The lad was a stolid youth, with a weakness for scrunching apples in moments of leisure; the sound never failed to exasperate Parkinson, who more than once threatened to bring about page's dismissal. Parkinson, on an occasion, found page in the card-room, facing the mirror and going through some of the muscular exercises recommended to those who wish to keep fit.

"You ridiculous young monkey," shouted Parkinson. "What on earth do you imagine you are doing? For two pins I'd take you by the scruff of the neck and pitch you out of the window. Do you hear?"

"Didn't know there was anybody about, sir."

"You didn't know——" he mocked satirically.

"Besides which, sir, if you don't mind my saying so, it's the duty of everyone in these times to make himself as healthy and strong as he can."

"Leave the room," ordered Parkinson, with admirable self-control. "Leave the room before I lost my temper!"

It was said of him at this period that his style was mellowing.

* * *

Parkinson entered the club the other day after he had been well splashed in Piccadilly by two horses and a wagon and a motor-lorry and cycle-cart. The hall porter was engaged, luckily for himself, at the telephone. Parkinson went up the steps, and finding the lounge empty searched the rooms for somebody to whom he might communicate his grievance, and, if a male member of the staff were encountered, obtain revenge. No one was about, and in the library he thought of a belated task and wrote affectionate letters to relatives wishing them a happy and a prosperous New Year. One of the waitresses went through, and he requested her, in the new deferential tones which he had imposed upon himself, to be so very good as to send page to him. Footsteps on the carpet arrived immediately.

"Get these round to the post office at once," he blustered. "And none of your confounded loitering on the way, mind!" Glancing up, he noticed that a short and precise-looking fourteen-year-old girl was standing there.

"Who the deuce——" he began amazedly.

"I'm the new page," she said, "and please don't put on that funny face and make me laugh, because I've been strictly ordered not to giggle."

"Run back to your work, child," he said quietly after apause. "It's pouring outside, and I think I'd rather take the letters along myself!"

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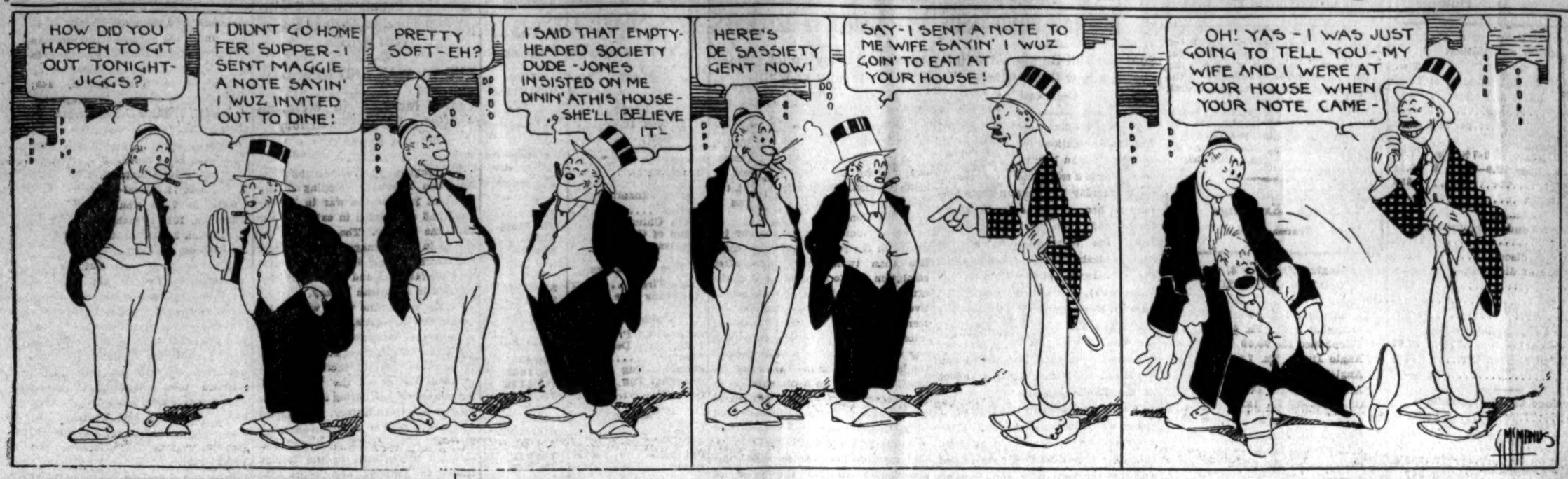
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


HOW DID YOU HAPPEN TO GIT OUT TONIGHT-JIGGS?
I DIDN'T GO HOME FER SUPPER-I SENT MAGGIE A NOTE SAYIN' I WUZ INVITED OUT TO DINE!
PRETTY SOFT-EH?
I SAID THAT EMPTY-HEADED SOCIETY DUDE-JONES INSISTED ON ME DININ' AT HIS HOUSE-SHE'LL BELIEVE IT!
HERE'S DE SASSIETY GENT NOW!
SAY-I SENT A NOTE TO ME WIFE SAYIN' I WUZ GOIN' TO EAT AT YOUR HOUSE!
OH! YAS-I WAS JUST GOING TO TELL YOU-MY WIFE AND I WERE AT YOUR HOUSE WHEN YOUR NOTE CAME-
GEO McMANUS

LOUIS ROEDERER
CHAMPAGNE'

Sole Agents for China

HIRSBRUNNER & Co.

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About the Food Supply?

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Vegetables are all thoroughly cooked and only require warming and seasoning as fresh vegetables. Many varieties are immediately available for salads.

Connell Bros. Co.
Agents.

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Great Mysteries of Nature and Science

By Garrett P. Serviss

"WHAT causes draft up a chimney? If atmospheric pressure is equal (about 15 lbs. to the square inch), at top and bottom of chimney how can draft occur? How is this atmospheric pressure obtained if we live on the outside of the earth?"

It is the pressure that causes the draft. The air being heated at the bottom of the chimney expands, and thus becomes lighter, bulk for bulk, than the air around and above it. The heated air resembles a cork held under water which is forced to rise by the pressure of the surrounding liquid, which is heavier, bulk for bulk, than the cork.

If you should put into a bowl a quantity of round beans, and on top of the beans a quantity of large lead shot of equal size, and then shake the bowl, you would find, after a time, that the shot were at the bottom and the beans on top. The explanation is that the pressure of the heavier shot, tending toward the bottom, forces the lighter beans upward.

In like manner the particles of water, being heavier than those of cork, force the latter upward, but more rapidly and uninterruptedly, because the water particles are incomparably more free in their movements than the shot. In fact, the freedom of movement is so great among the particles of water that heated water acts almost exactly like the air in a chimney when a fire is started below.

The heated water expands and becomes lighter, while the cooler and heavier water presses upon it from all sides, thus causing it to stream upward.

You may ask why the heated air does not flow out at the bottom of the chimney if it is pressure that makes it move. The reply is that the pressure is exerted from all sides, at bottom as well as at top. In fact, there is a slight superiority of pressure at the bottom, depending for its amount upon the height of the chimney. Fifteen pounds to the square inch is the mean or average pressure of the atmosphere at the earth's surface, but in proportion as we ascend the pressure gradually decreases.

Your final question is apparently based upon the idea that the atmosphere must be confined inside of something in order to be subjected to pressure. This would correspond with the notion that has sometimes been advocated that we are not living on the exterior of a globe, as we think, but on the inner surface of a vast spherical shell! But there is no difficulty in comprehending the pressure of the atmosphere, even though the air lies on the surface of a globe, with open, unimpeded space all around it.

The atmospheric pressure is due to the same force which gives weight to solid bodies, viz, gravitation, or the attraction of the earth, which always acts in the direction of the earth's centre.

The atmosphere consists of a certain quantity of oxygen, nitrogen and a few other invisible gases, mixed together in nearly fixed proportions. Every particle of these atmospheric gases is drawn toward the earth's centre, and consequently has weight.

The weight of a single particle is almost infinitesinally small, but the combined weight of all the air particles composing the atmosphere is about one millionth of the weight of the entire earth, or say 5,500 trillion tons. To ascertain this it is only necessary to multiply the number of square inches in the earth's surface by 15.

It thus forms a kind of gaseous ocean enveloping the globe, and if it were compressed to the density of water this atmospheric ocean would have a depth of about 34 feet. But unlike the ocean of water, the atmosphere has no absolutely definite and sharply defined surface. This arises from the difference in the constitution of liquids and gases.

The ultimate height of the atmosphere is not experimentally known, but at a height of 200 miles there is still enough air to inflame meteors rushing into it. Yet at that height it is incomparably rarer than the gaseous remnant left in the most perfect vacuum that we can produce.

Outside the atmosphere we suppose that no medium exists except the so-called luminiferous ether, which conveys the waves of light and other forms of radiant energy. But we can no more understand the real nature of ether than we can that of gravitation.

The supposition of the existence of an ether is essential to the explanations and speculations of science, but, in itself, it is a mystery to us. Apparently the ether offers no resistance to anything moving through it, or at least no resistance which we can detect and measure, for if it did the atmosphere could not quietly revolve, as it does, with the earth and continually and undisturbedly accompany the earth in its revolution around the sun and in its flight with the sun through interstellar space.

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Brings to your home all that is best in the world of music.

Our system of easy payments enables you to own one by monthly payments. Call and see us about it

VICTOR AGENTS

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

Capturing a General

(Continued from Page 6)

marsh which our scouts had crossed seemed to the enemy to be uncrossable, and therefore a secure barrier. Very soon they were to be roughly undeceived.

* * *

There were no sentries outside the garden. The raiders got into it and had surrounded the house before they were noticed. Sentries back and front kept guard, unfearing. Suddenly death took them in the darkness. Before the life was out of them the Russians were in the house.

The teller of the story entered a room where a soldier sat with receivers over his ears sleepily waiting for a telephone message. This room was lighted up. The rest of the house seemed to be dark. The soldier did not look round. He heard someone enter, but evidently thought it a comrade.

There was a pause of half a minute. The house was so still that those who had got into the telephone-room felt doubtful what to do next. Death stood by the German soldier's elbow. Then a voice in the next room cried out sharply, "Wer da?" ("Who's that?"), and the German soldier's life was over. The telephone instrument was smashed at once. Next moment the whole place was in an uproar.

Shots were fired. Shouts came from all sides. Soldiers appeared buckling their belts. All who showed themselves to the scouts left outside the house were either bayoneted or bombed. The bursting of the hand-grenades, the yells of the terrified Germans, the leaping flames of a fire started by an overturned lamp, the hoarse bellowing of orders which could not be obeyed, the hard breathing of those who were engaged in death-struggles within the house—all combined to make up a scene wilder and grimmer than any which could be imagined.

Now picture the general's bedroom. It was next to the room where the soldier with the telephone sat. Our scouts running in see "a man no longer young," half-dressed, just as he had lain down on the bed. Half-asleep still, but sufficiently awake to be furiously angry, and very much "rattled" at the same time. A battle is one thing. To be kidnapped is quite another. A pitiable plight for "one no longer young."

* * *

No escaping this ignominious fate, however. Seized is the angry general and hustled out. With him three of his officers, one of them, like himself, of general rank, the headquarters doctor; a few privates. Hustled out through the garden, down the river bank, over the river, now they can go more gently. And now they hear the rattle of rifle fire. Assistance has arrived. They hear their men shouting. But they are beyond reach.

Those who had been left behind soon followed. The Germans were arriving in numbers too formidable. Our scouts made for the river, crossed it, and were lost in the gloom of the farther bank. Only two were left behind with death wounds. Nine were wounded slightly. All got back safely before daylight.

The Boy Who Will Go To College

By Russell H. Conwell
(President Temple University, Philadelphia)

A Young man is waiting in the president's office to arrange for matriculation. The usual questions have been asked him; but as he does not fit exactly into the cut and dried scheme of things it has become necessary to pass him a little higher up.

He may or may not have met all the preliminary requirements, but he knows one thing for sure—that he needs the college course as the foundation for his future work in the world as he thinks he sees it.

It is not possible for him, perhaps, to take the entire number of units usually prescribed for the freshman year, though he is willing to undertake heavy burdens, for he is young and does not realize the after-cost of excessive effort; or perhaps he cannot fit into just the usual combination of courses.

What will the college authorities do for him?

Will they allow him to do as much work as he can, and will they allow him some latitude in the choice of his subjects? If necessary, can he take half of his subjects this year and half next?

His Opportunity

If the college reaches out to meet his individual necessities he stays. If it does not he seeks further.

All he asks is the opportunity, and he will seek until he finds it.

Seldom he asks financial assistance from the college; but if you question him you will find that he is self-supporting, that he has a job.

It may net him little more than the barest necessities or he may be fortunate in finding one that will give him comparative comfort.

He may run an elevator at night, he may tend furnaces, he may write up life insurance, he may do one or several of a thousand things.

He does not talk about his business affairs on the outside; he only asks the college to let him come and do as much of its work as he can.

You can trust him to do his best; but the college must keep a careful oversight over him without his knowing it, for it owes it to its own future glory to protect him from himself, from the temptation to overdo.

It must not allow him to undertake too much at a time; but if it is true to the best ideals of service, for which the college should be the synonym, if will show him every opportunity, every help in its power to give him the chance to do all that he can.

In return, the day will come when he will surely honor the institution that was true to its purpose of training strong men and women to serve others.

One Example

Such a young man came to me some fifteen or twenty years ago.

He was self-supporting, though he was through his course before the authorities knew anything of his outside business affairs. He took the time necessary to do his work well.

He took his college course and his course in the law school.

He supported himself by selling stretchers for trousers.

Today he is a judge in his native State, perhaps the youngest on the bench.

Such young men will surely go to college if all the traditions of all the ages have to be upset.

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Toric Lenses

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai February 8, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.65
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash .....per tael	1930
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2-7⅝ Tls.	7.59
Exch. @ 72.9—Mex. $	10.41
Peking Bar	385
Native Interest	—

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	27 1/16d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.97
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T....$	4.76½
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-7⅝
London	Demand	2-7 11/16
India	T.T.	195¾
Paris	T.T.	366½
Paris	Demand	367
Hamburg	T.T.	—
Hamburg	Demand	—
New York	T.T.	62½
New York	Demand	62⅝
Hongkong .....(nom.)	T.T.	74¼
Japan	T.T.	79¾
Batavia	T.T.	147

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-8⅝
London	4 m-s. Docy.	2-8¾
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	2-8 13/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	2-9 1/16
Paris	4 m-s.	385
Hamburg	4 m-s.	—
New York	4 m-s.	66

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY

£1—	Hk. Tls.....	6.80
Hk. Tls. 1—	Francs.....	4.09
,, ,, 1—	Marks.....	3.07
Gold $ 1—	Hk. Tls.....	1.43
Hk. Tls. 1—	Yen.....	1.39
,, ,, 1—	Rupees.....	2.21
,, ,, 1—	Roubles.....	2.35
,, ,, 1—	Mex. $.....	1.50

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, Exchange Quotations

On Germany—	
Tel. Transfers	270½ nom.
Demand	271 ,,
Bank Drafts, 4 m-s. ..	272½ ,,
Credits, 4 m-s.	—
Docy. Bills, 4 m-s.	316½
Docy. Bills, 6 m-s.	320½

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.6
Chinese Dollars, 72.4375
Peking, Demand, 105 1/16
On Tientsin, Demand, 106
On Newchwang, Demand, 80¼
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/16
On Chungking, Demand, 108½
On Nanchang, Demand, 73¾
On Foochow, Demand, 96 1/16
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅝
On Swatow, Demand, 97¾
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 63
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72¼
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 87½
February 8, 1916.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, February 7.—Following are today's rubber prices:—
Plantation, First Latex.
Spot, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 3½d., Paid.
April to June delivery, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 4½d., Paid.
Tendency of market, closing quieter.
Last Quotation, London, Feb. 5:
Spot, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d., Paid.
April to June delivery, 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 4½d., Paid.
Tendency of market, firmer.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, February 7.—Today's cotton prices are as follows:—
Mid-Americans Spot ..... 7s. 92d.
March-April ..... 7s. 67d.
October-November ..... 7s. 31d.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

January Rubber Outputs

The output of Rubber from the Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd., for the month of January was 3,200 lbs.

The output of dry rubber from the Sua Manggis Estate for the month of January was 10,500 lbs.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., secretaries of the Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd., inform us that the output of rubber from the estates for the month of January was 12,000 lbs.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai February 8, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tls. 39.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 60.75
Telephones Tls. 96.00
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 16.75
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.00
Chempedaks Tls. 18.00
Chemors Tls. 2.75
Chengs Tls. 5.15
Consolidated Tls. 5.75
Consolidated Tls. 5.60
Dominions Tls. 17.75
Dominions Tls. 18.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 16.00
Kroewoeks Tls. 25.00
Padangs Tls. 18.50
Samagagas Tls. 1.42½
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 1.70
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.65
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.70
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.67½
Sungei Duri Tls. 16.00
Tanah Merah Tls. 12.00
Tebongs Tls. 37.00 February
Ziangbes Tls. 9.25
Trams Tls. 1.25

Direct Business Reported

Langkats Tls. 39.00
Trams "B" Tls. 93.50
Almas Tls. 18.50
Kota Bahroes Tls. 16.00
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.65
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.70
Tebongs Tls. 35.50
Tebongs Tls. 36.00
Ziangbes Tls. 9.00
Ziangbes Tls. 9.25
Chengs Tls. 5.30
Dominions Tls. 18.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai February 8, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official

Ziangbes Tls. 9.00 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 9.25 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.00 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 16.75 cash
Kotas Tls. 16.00 cash
Klebangs Tls. 1.70 cash
Kroewoeks Tls. 25.50 cash
Tebongs Tls. 37.00 March
Shanghai Lands Tls. 105.50 cash
Langkats Tls. 40.00 March
Bukits Tls. 7.00 cash
Langkats Tls. 40.00 March
Consolidateds Tls. 5.50 cash
Kotas Tls. 16.50 March
Cathay (ord.) Tls. 2.85 cash

Direct

Centrals $7.25 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.00 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.20 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.70 cash
Tebongs Tls. 35.00 cash
Tebongs Tls. 36.00 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.50 March
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.75 March
Ziangbes Tls. 9.50 February
Kotas Tls. 16.60 March
Chemors Tls. 2.75 cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than

10½ Millions of Taels

to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over

31½ Millions of Taels

Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than

9½ Millions of Taels

Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

Head Office—SHANGHAI
Branch offices throughout Asia

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

CONCLUDE PLANS FOR RUSSIAN BOND ISSUE

Contract Will Be Signed Within a Few Days, It Is Believed

Tokio, February 4.—It is reported that the negotiations for the proposed issue of Russian bonds in Japan have now come to a satisfactory conclusion. On Wednesday the Russian reply was received here as to the terms of the bonds, and upon the basis of this reply, the representatives of the Japan Industrial Bank (Mr. Shidachi), the Yokohama Specie Bank (Mr. Yamakawa), the Daiichi Bank (Mr. Sasaki), Mitsui Bank (Mr. Hayakawa) the Mitsubishi Bank (Mr. Kushida) the Yasuda Bank (Mr. Yasuda) the Fifteenth Bank (Mr. Matsukata) and the Hundredth Bank (Mr. Ikeda) met in the Bank of Japan and decided upon the details as to the signing of the contract and the method of the issue of the bonds. It is reported that all points have now been settled and the contract with the Russian Government for the issue of bonds will formally be signed in the course of a few days. Strict secrecy is being kept by those concerned in the matter as to the terms of the bonds, but it is reported that the terms of the new Russian bonds will be as follows:—

Amount....50,000,000 yen.
Interest....5 per cent. per annum.
Period.....One year.
Issue value..Par.
Forms.....In the form of yen bonds.
Commission..One per cent.

The Bank of Japan is said to have agreed to accept the above bonds for re-discounting. As to the plan of the issue, the Bank of Japan will act as intermediary between the Russian Government and the syndicate of Japanese banks, and the latter will undertake division among the banks. In case, the syndicate banks fail to accept the full amount, the balance will be accepted by the Bank of Japan. The syndicate is composed of the Tokio banks above mentioned, and the Naniwa, Sumitomo, the Thirty Fourth, Yamaguchi, Konoike and other banks in Osaka.—*Japan Advertiser.*

GOLD BY MAIL TO U.S.

24 Bamboo Cylinders from Shanghai Reach New York

New York, January 20.—The postman delivered at the Assay Office yesterday twenty-five canvas covered bamboo cylinders, each a foot long, within which were contained $40,000 in gold bars. An eighty ounce bar worth $1,600 was inclosed in each cylinder, carefully bedded in cotton, with heavy wax seals at each end.

The gold came from the Guaranty Trust Company's agency in Shanghai by registered mail at a cost of $2.10 plus insurance for each cylinder. A few weeks ago a single cylinder worth about $400 was received from the Chinese city. Evidently the test shipment was found satisfactory, and the larger consignment was then sent by mail, which is cheaper than express.

Nothing was known at the Assay Office yesterday of the reported importation of $35,000,000 gold on the White Star liner Baltic, which arrived on Sunday. Gold received at the Government institution during the day ammounted to $2,340,000, consisting of $1,000,000 for the National Bank of Cuba in French coin, $84,000 deposited by J. P. Morgan and Co., and $500,000 for the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The Baltic brought in seven cases of securities for the Morgan firm, which were delivered yesterday morning. Their par value could not be learned. The consignment consisted largely of American stocks and bonds sold previously on cabled orders, it was understood, and sent here for delivery. As the composite to several millions of dollars, the Street believed that much of the reported $35,000,000 in gold actually was securities.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road' Shanghai.

GASOLINE UP AGAIN; PRICE IS 22 CENTS

Advance Quickly Follows Move For Inquiry at Washington

New York, January 6.—The Standard Oil Company of New York put up the price of gasoline another cent yesterday, making the wholesale price 22 cents a gallon. On March 31, 1914, the price of gasoline in this city was 12 cents a gallon.

The announcement of another increase in the price of gasoline came less than twenty-four hours after resolution was formally brought to the attention of the House of Representatives in Washington asking the Attorney General of the United States to inform the House whether there was any evidence that the steady rise for the last six months in the price of gasoline was due to a combination in restraint of trade. The resolution of Representative Foller of Illinois called on the House Committee of Interstate and Foreign Commerce to "investigate the cause of the sudden and unprecedented rise in the price of gasoline, and to make inquiries to ascertain whether any conspiracy exists, and whether any law has been violated in connection with the matter, and to report its finding at an early date."

Officials of the Standard Oil Company showed interest in these resolutions, and said that an explanation of the cause of the rise in price of gasoline would be forthcoming later. For the present officials of that company would only point to the current explanations which have been made for the sensational jump in gasoline prices—that during the last few months and increasingly in the present time gasoline is being exported from this country for use in the war for motor transport, and to a lesser degree for aeroplanes; that the use of gasoline for automobiles in this country is increasing at a great rate; that the enormous output of the Cushing fields in Oklahoma has suddenly decreased by more than 50 per cent; that the amount of oil under the surface of the earth in this country is limited, and that it is probable that the production of oil will fall steadily below the demand.

It has been repeatedly predicted that gasoline will rise to 25 cents a gallon within the next few months and that within thirty years the oilfields in this country will be facing exhaustion.

"There are various things which might reduce the price of gasoline temporarily," said an official of an independent company yesterday, "but it is probable that the tendency of gasoline will be to mount higher and higher until the world's supply of it is exhausted.

"A sudden ending of the war, for instance, would put a stop to the extraordinary demand for it by the Allies and would at the same time open the market again to competition by the wells in Galicia, Russia, and Rumania. That would cause a quick drop in the price of gasoline, but in time it would recover.

Tokio, February 2.—The Japanese oil companies raised the price of volatile oil and engine oil by 50 sen per case on January 31. The price of mineral oils has recently seen many rises. The following is the list of increases in price since the beginning of December last year:—

Lamp oil, 1.50 yen; volatile oil, 1.40 yen; light oil, 1.30 yen; and engine oil, 1 yen.

Compared with prices at the beginning of April last year, volatile oil has risen 1.85 yen and light oil 2.10 yen. Supposing the total output of lamp oil to be 6,000,000 cases the rise of 150 yen per case, allowing for the rise in the price of tins would make a surplus profit of 4,500,000 yen. The reason for the rise in the price of oil was the difficulty in obtaining foreign supplies. The freight from New York was prior to the war 45 sen per case but now it is about 3 yen. Still it is often difficult to obtain space. Stock is now very scarce in the home market so that it is difficult to meet the demand, presenting a striking contrast with the condition prevailing at this time last year when the market was suffering from congestion. American oil is reported to be in brisk demand in Europe and supplies for this country are scarce and undoubtedly prices will go still higher.

TAKING LESS EMBROIDERY

Berne, January 4.—The Swiss embroidery export to the United States in 115 amounted to 37,400,000 francs, (about $7,480,000,) about 2,000,000 francs less than in 114. The record year was 1907—2,000,000 francs. Since then there there has been a steady diminuition. In 1912 the export amounted to 84,000,000 francs, in 1913 to 36,000,000 in 1914 to 39,300,000.

Especially remarkable was the decrease in machine-made embroidery, owing to the establishment of factories in America.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$35.
Chartered	£52.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 187½ N.
Cathay, ordy.	2.80 B.
Cathay, pref.	6.80.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$415.
North China	Tls. 182½.
Union of Canton	950 B.
Yangtsze	$250 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$152½ B.
Hongkong Fire	$410.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 128.
"Shell"	93s. 6d.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 16 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54 B.
Kochien	Tls. 22 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11¾.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2 B.
Raub	Tls. 3.35.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$81.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 61 Sa.
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 10¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 92 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$76 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land...	Tls. 106.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 105½ B.
Wei-hai-wei Land ..	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$7.10 B.
China Realty (ord.)..	Tls. 71 B.
China Realty (pref.)..	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 111.
International	Tls. 73 B.
International Pref. ..	Tls. 76.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 71 B.
Soy Chee	Tls. 42½ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 90 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 111.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y ..	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$131½ B.
Green Island	$10 S.
Langkats	Tls. 39 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 135 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16¼ B.
Llewellyn	$62¼.
Lane, Crawford	$98 B.
Moutrie	$38 N.
Watson	$6¾ B.
Weeks	$19 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 18 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 16¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 7 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 45 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2.40 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 6¾ B.
Bute	Tls. 1.90 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.65 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 17¾ B.
Cheng	Tls. 5¾ S.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 5¼ B.
Dominion	Tls. 17½ B.
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 12½ B.
Java Consolidated ...	Tls. 27 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 12½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1½ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 24 B.
Karan	Tls. 19¾.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 16½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 25 B.
Padang	Tls. 18 B.
Pengkalan Durian ...	Tls. 14½ B.
Permata	Tls. 7¼ B.
Repah	Tls. 2 S.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.40 B.
Seekee	Tls. 10½ B.
Semambu	Tls. 2.10 B.
Senawang	Tls. 25.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 1.70 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7½.
S'hai Malay-Pref. ...	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2¾ B.
Sungala	Tls. 3½ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 15½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8¼.
Taiping	Tls. 3¼ B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 11½ B.
Tebong	Tls. 36 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.80.
Ziangbe	Tls. 9¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber...	Tls. 160 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18.
S'hai Elec. and Asb...	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 93 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury ..	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 97.
S'hai Waterworks ...	Tls. 300.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for February 7 was 190 tons."

UNITED STATES SECOND IN OCEAN TRADE NOW

Tonnage Equals That of Any Two Foreign Nations Except Britain

DUE TO WAR AND NEW LAW

Year's Increase in Merchant Marine Largest in History Of Republic

Washington, Dec. 26.—Changes in American merchant shipping during the first year of the war in Europe have had no parallel in extent in our maritime history. The absolute increase in the tonnage of ships under the American flag during that period was 460,741 tons and has never been equaled in American history.

At the same time there was an increase of 389 vessels, with an aggregate gross tonnage of 795,391, in American shipping registered for the foreign trade, and this increase is three times as great as the increase in registered tonnage during any previous year of American history. During the year 200,000 tons of American shipping, formerly plying in the domestic trade, obtained employment in the foreign trade. In tonnage and value the merchant shipping under the American flag is surpassed only by that under the British flag, and in tonnage it equals that under any two foreign flags combined, except the British.

The effect of the European war and American legislation on the American merchant marine and the resultant unparalelled changes are set forth in great detail and discussed most interestingly in the annual report of Eugene Tyler Chamberlain, the Commissioner of Navigation, to Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, and made public tonight. Mr. Chamberlain asserts that the nearest approach to the fiscal year 1915, in the importance of the changes in American merchant shipping, was during 1863 and 1864, when the Confederate cruisers were in operation, and 523,064 tons of American shipping were sold to foreigners.

Effect of Registry Act

Pointing out that during the early days of the war in Europe the American Ship Registry act of August 18, 1914, was passed, Commissioner Chamberlain states that a total of 148 vessels of 523,361 gross tons were transferred from foreign flags to the American flag and register. "These transfers, however," says Mr. Chamberlain, "unlike those of 1863-4, in very few cases involved a change in the actual bnneficiary ownership, but a change in the ownership of record, possible only through the passage of the act of August 18, 1914, which enabled American owners to secure American registry and the use of their own flag for ships built in foreign countries. The transfer of very few of these ships, accordingly, involved an increase in the investment of American capital in maritime ventures. They represent in all an investment of $33,392,756.58, but Americans had invested nine-tenths of this capital in these ships long before the outbreak of the European war. At prices current during the year these ships, if purchased, would have cost much more than the amount stated."

Mr. Chamberlain explains that until the act of 1914 was passed it was not possible for shipowners to give to their ships their true national character. "It may be," he asserts, "that had full opportunity been afforded earlier, it would not have been seized. That question is somewhat academic; as in any event the door was closed against them. The more pertinent question is whether the national advantage gained during the last year is to be retained by legislation giving freer scope in maritime ventures to American citizens of enterprise and capital, who in a few months have given to the American merchant flag on the sea a rang and importance second only to the British. In the bitterness of feeling that followed immediately on the close of the civil war the opportunity to recover a lost position was thrown away when Congress, by the act of February 10, 1866, specifically forbade the return to American registry of ships which had been sold to foreigners 'during the existence of the rebellion.'

America's Opportunity

"The European war," continues Mr. Chamberlain in his most illuminating presentation of the American shipping situation, "has created an opportunity for the development of the merchant marine in foreign trade which this generation at least is not likely to see repeated. The most efficient instrumentalities for the prosecution of that trade are ocean steamers of 3,000 gross tons and upward. Such ships are economical by comparison with smaller vessels, and it is by means of larger steamers that the great volume of our bulk exports must be carried abroad."

To furnish some idea of the progress which has been made under the Ship Registry act, Commissioner Chamberlain presents a tabular study of the number of such ocean steamers under different flags. This table shows that on June 30, 1915, the number of ocean steamers of 3,000 tons, divided as to size, under the various flags, German steamers, of course, having no share in the carrying trade, was as follows:

Over 10,000 Tons—British, 140; American, 14; French, 16; Japanese, 8; Italian, 3; Dutch, 8; Norwegian, 2; German, 42. Total—233.

7,000 to 10,000 Tons—British, 280; American, 23; French, 19; Japanese, 15; Italian, 19; Dutch, 19; Norwegian, 5; German, 71. Total—451.

5,000 to 7,000 Tons—British, 558, American, 104; French, 86; Japanese, 55; Italian, 35; Dutch, 61; Norwegian, 20; German, 159. Total—1,078.

4,000 to 5,000 Tons—British, 933; American, 67; French, 48; Japanese, 41; Italian, 52; Dutch, 30; Norwegian, 47; German, 150. Total—1,368.

3,000 to 4,000 Tons—British, 1,152; American, 97; French, 59; Japanese, 106; Italian, 102; Dutch, 71; Norwegian, 42; German, 122. Total—1,751.

Grand total number of ocean steamers over 3,000 gross tons; British, 3,063; American, 315; French, 225; Japanese, 225; Italian, 211; Dutch, 189; Norwegian, 116; German, 544. Total—4,881.

United States Second

The 544 German steamers are not able to engage in foreign trade because of the command of the seas by the British. Eliminating these, the table shows that the American fleet of steamers of over 3,000 tons ranks second only to that of Great Britain, and is about one-tenth the size of the British fleet of ocean steamers of over 3,000 gross tons. Of the 305 large ocean steamers which give the United States second place in foreign trade today, 90 were registered in the ten months from September, 1914, to June, 1915, inclusive, under the Registry act of 1914, based on the principles, Commissioner Chamberlain says, "which Great Britain has followed for several generations."

Commissioner Chamberlain recommends that Congress enact legislation to prevent the transfer of any of these vessels back to foreign flags after the war in Europe is over. "Congress may see fit," says the Commissioner, "to consider the question whether the transfer of a ship under the American flag to an alien should not be conditioned upon the approval of the Secretary of Commerce. A general transfer back to foreign flags of ships which have been admitted to American registry under the act of 1914 is possible under existing law after the close of the European war, although not anticipated. To mention only one matter telling against such transfer, the enormous debt burdens incurred by belligerent nations must be met by very heavy taxation, and shipping, of course, will be expected to bear its share. Foreign taxes on shipping as a rule are not ordinarily onerous. Thus, in the last year of peace, the calendar year 1913, the Hamburg-American Steamship Company paid an income tax of only 1,158,561 marks on a profit from the year's operations of 58,521,730 marks, its entire property being valued at 354,943,555 marks.

"The taxes which German ships will pay after the war may prove to be a heavy burden. The income tax of the Cunard Company for the same year was only £17,226 on a profit balance of £1,124,581, its total property being valued at £7,974,925. The income taxes of Great Britain have already during the progress of the war been heavily increased. On the other hand, there is no present reason to look for any material increase in Government taxes on American shipping in the near future. Other advantages which we shall have over belligerent nations, and even over some of the neutral powers, will readily present themselves."

NITROGEN FROM AIR

Nitric Acid Manufactured By Its Use To Be Marketed

New York, December 29.—Nitric acid obtained by exacting nitrogen from the air will be put on the market next Saturday, according to a statement today by James B. Duke, one of the officers of the company owning the process.

The announcement follows close upon a recommendation of Brigadier-General William M. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance of the United States army, who in his annual report urged that the nation take steps to be independent of the Chilean beds for the nitrates used in making gunpowder.

Mr. Duke's company expects to turn out four tons of nitric acid a day from its works at Great Falls, S.C. The chemical will be produced on a much larger scale if the great problem of getting water-power cheaply enough can be solved.

The work probably will be carried on in Canada by the Quebec Development Company,, Ltd., of which Mr. Duke is the president. This company has been acquiring extensive water-power rights in the neighbourhood of Lake St. John and will have works on the Saguenay River.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	4,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alxander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bankok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Taiping
Feochow	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tientsin
Yokohama	Hankow	New York

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	" 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office. 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ld.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000.000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Sagon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government	Kpg. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favorise le Development u Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun (Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) o-A		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.
Paid-up Capital $100,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHUN, General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	U.S. 4,210,000
	U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital	Francs 45,000,000
1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by	
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC	

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	...Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	" 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	" 20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

March 10, 1915.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	500,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGIAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA.
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. R. DER KINDEREN, Manager.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M.A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Taels and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

8671.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK

Founded in 1889. Shanghai. Founded in 1889.

Branches at
Berlin W., Unter den Linden 31.
Hamburg, Schauenburgerstrasse 24

Calcutta	Kobe	Tsinanfu
Canton	Peking	Tsingtau
Hankow	Singapore	Yokohama
Hongkong	Tientsin	

Share Capital..... Tls. 7,500,000
Current accounts kept in Taels and Dollars.

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Telegraphic Address: Berlin, Hamburg: "Chinabank."
Eastern branches: "Teutonia."

London Bankers
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons
Union of London and Smith's Bank Limited.
Deutsche Bank (Berlin) London Agency.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Dresdner Bank.

The following Banks and Banking houses are represented on the Board of Directors:
Bank fuer Handel and Industrie Berlin.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Berlin
S. Bleichroeder, Berlin.
Deutsche Bank, Berlin.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft Berlin.
Dresdner Bank, Berlin.
Mendelssohn and Co., Berlin.
National Bank fuer Deutschland Berlin.
Jacob S. H. Stern, Frankfurt ..
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. and Co., Cologne
A Schaaffhausenscher Bankverojo Cologne.
Bayerische Hypotheken and Wechselbank, Munich.

H. FROM, Manager.

Find German Trenches Equal to Wall of China

Statistical Genius Estimates Sappers' Excavations At Fronts to Date

Some genius for figures, with plenty of time at his disposal, has estimated that the German soldiers, who have had to bear the burden of trench digging since the beginning of the war, have excavated a quantity of earth which in cubic feet is equivalent to the Great Wall of China. He arrives at his conclusion in the following way:

The Great Wall is 2,450 kilometers long, 16.5 meters high, 8 meters wide at the bottom and 5 meters wide at the top. The German lines in April extended 650 kilometers in the west and about 1,300 kilometers in the east. Behind these foremost lines, however, extend secondary, and in most cases third and fourth lines, all connected up by miles of "Laufgraben" or communication trenches.

Since April the German positions have repeatedly changed, necessitating the construction of new trenches. Each trench is usually from six or seven to a dozen feet in depth and little narrower. In connection with each one are countless underground shelters. Taken altogether, the estimator believes, the trench digging record of the German soldiers in 14 months is quite on a par with the decade long record of the Chinese.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on February 8, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	12-18
Mutton	"	12-18
Pork	"	20-25
Veal	"	20-25
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-20
Cod	"	16-20
Pomfret	"	20-25
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	20-25
Salmon	"	18-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	20-25
Whitebait	"	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-2.50
Duck	"	60-80
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.00
Hare	"	30-35
Partridge	"	40-50
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	10-12
Quail	"	18-20
Snipe	"	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	16-18
Wild Duck	"	40-50
Wild Geese	"	30-40
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Pigeon	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	4-5
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	16-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges,	per lb.	6-10
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pears	per lb.	8-14
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	12-13
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	14-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	4-6
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	8-10
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	"	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.00-2.40
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.54
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.70
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies ..	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Bran	"	$3.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.25
Stove Coal	"	Tls.16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme
For February 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th

"THE BLACK BOX"

Gold Seal Special Feature Serial
In 15 Episodes—30 Parts

TO-NIGHT
3rd and 4th Episodes—4 Reels

Story by
E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM
The great English writer of Mystery Stories.

"THE BLACK BOX"
Is totally different in conception, in treatment and creation.

Every resource that could be suggested by genius, or that could be procured with money, has been drawn upon to make this the most fascinating serial ever offered to the Moving Picture Public.

MELBOURNE COMEDY CO.
Repertoire Programme

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Containing latest War Incidents.

CHARLES CHAPLIN
In another most laughable comedy
"CHARLIE IN THE PARK"

TOWA THEATRE

Corner of Chapoo and Woochang Roads

PROGRAMME
For 8th, 9th and 10th February, 1916

1.— "TONTOLINE'S REVENGE"
A very amusing comedy

2.— "MONTY'S MISTAKE"
This picture will make you laugh all the time

3.— "THE BIG DAM"
Very interesting thrilling drama

4.— "THE LIEBBAFER DEN ELTERNGEN"
German comedy

5.— "LT. DARING AND MYSTERY OF ROOM"
In 2 parts
A very interesting detective drama

6.— "CAUGHT IN A FLUE"
Seeing this Keystone comedy you cannot help but laugh.

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT,
Tuesday, February 8th.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Showing:
"MY LIFE FOR THINE"
Italian Film d'Art in 4 Parts

New Gaumont Graphic
and
A Rip-Roaring Comedy
"CAUGHT in a PARK"
BY
Charlie Chaplin's Brother

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
Tuesday, Feb. 8th,
And For Three Nights Only.
The Great Art Film
"THE BETROTHED"
(I Promessi Sposi of Manzoni)
IN SIX WONDERFUL PARTS

New Gaumont Graphic
and
A Splendid Keystone Comedy

Lyceum Theatre

SATURDAY,
February 12th, 1916

Grand Farewell Performance
OF
The Melbourne Company
8 Artistes
50% of proceeds to local War Funds

Booking at Moutrie's

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Feb 15	P.M.	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
.. 18	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
.. 18	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C P O S
.. 18	..	New York	St. Patrick	Br.		S. Tomes Co
.. 27	6 00*	Seattle	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	Higo	N. Y. K.
Mar 2	P.M.	New York	Indrashamba	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
.. 12	..	Seattle	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nagasuye	N. Y. K.
.. 17	P.M.	San Francisco etc.,	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Pilmer	A. T. Co.
.. 25	P.M.	Vancouver	E'press of Russia	Br.	Davison	C. P. O. S.
Apr. 7	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hoperaft	C P O S
.. 17	P.M.	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
22	M.P.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C P O S
28	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. O. S.
June 24	P.M.	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
FOR JAPAN PORTS						
Feb 10	3.00	Moji, Kobe	Kumano Maru	Jap.		N Y K
11	noon	Kobe Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr.	Charbonnel	Cie M. M.
.. 18	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.,	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
.. 29	6.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.
FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.						
Feb 10	3.00	Genoa, London	Mongara	Br.	Drake	P & O
16	..	Marseilles etc.,	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Vallat	Cie M M
.. 18	D.L.	Liverpool	Pingsuey	Br.	Brown	B. & S.
.. 19	D.L.	Liverpool	Knight C'panion	Br.	Kendall	B. & S.
.. 20	..	Bombay	Namur	Br.	Collyer	P & O
20	11 00*	Marseilles via Cape	Hitachi Maru	Jap.	Satoh	N Y K
.. 23	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Fengsuey	Br.	Brown	B. & S.
Mar 1	D.L.	London	Protesilaus	Fr.	Braithwaite	B. & S.
1	..	Marseilles etc.,	Atlantique	Fr.	Charbonnel	Cie. M. M.
.. 5	..	London	Glenstrae	Br.	Roger	B. & S.
.. 6	..	Marseilles via Cape	Iyo Maru	Jap.	Okamoto	N. Y. K.
.. 6	.	Bombay	Nankin	Br.	Mabley	P. & O.
.. 9	..	London	Nore	Br.	Asbury	P. & O.
.. 15	..	Marseilles etc.,	Amazone	Fr.	Lafont	Cie. M. M.
FOR SOUTHERN PORTS						
Feb 9	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtse	Chi.	McArthur	C.M.SN.Co
9	4.00	Ningpo.	Hsin Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
.. 9	A.M.	Foochow	Hainkong	Chi.	Halkett	C.M.S.N Co.
.. 9	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow.	Toonan	Chi.	Mackie	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 9	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Linan	Br.	Pottinger	B. & S.
.. 10	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Kwongsang	Br.	Richard	J. M. & Co.
.. 10	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shengking	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S.
.. 10	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	Meathrel	B. & S.
.. 10	D.L.	Swatow	Tientsin	Br.	Cogan	B. & S.
.. 11	D.L.	Canton	Szechuen	Br.	Scott	B. & S.
.. 11	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow.	Hoihow	Br.	Ritchie	B. & S.
.. 13	8.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.
. 17	P.M.	Hongkong	Nippon Maru	Jap.	Smith	A. Tdg. Co
FOR NORTHERN PORTS						
Feb 9	10.00*	w.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Tengtien	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
.. 9	D.L.	Chefoo	Pakhoi	Br.	Tucker	B. & S.
.. 10	A.M.	Chefoo	Irene	Chi.	McLean	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 11	4.00	Tsingtau, Dairy	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
.. 11		Tsingtau Dairy	Niitaka Maru	Jap.	Ishikawa	N K K
20	..	Dairy	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	Yamaga	N. Y. K.
FOR RIVER PORTS						
Feb 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.,	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	Takano	N. K. K.
9	M.N.	do	Kiangfoo	Chi.	Miller	C.M.S.N.Co
.. 9	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.
.. 10	M.N.	do	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	Takeshita	N K K
.. 10	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co.
.. 10	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	Milligan	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 11	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.
.. 11	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	Sellar	J. M. & Co.
.. 12	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	Somm'ville	B. & S.
.. 13	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	Mellwain	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 11	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	Gibb	J.M. & Co.
.. 11	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	Wade	C.M.SN.Co.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Feb 8	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	Paramore	C.M S.N Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 8	Japan	Daiya Maru	1685	Jap.	Goto	M B Co	
Feb 8	Japan	Tami Maru		Jap.			
Feb 8	Japan	Szechuen	1862	Br.	Cain	B. & S.	
Feb 8	Hankow	Kianghsin	2101	Chi.	Milligan	C.M.S N Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 8	Hankow	Fengyang Maru	2868	Jap.	Takano	N K K	
Feb 8		Chienchang	889	Chi.	Kyle	F S N Co	
Feb 8	Hongkong	Unda	879	Br.	Hawker	A P Co.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 8	Dairen	Sakaki Mara	2093	Jap.	Sato	S.M.R.Co
.. 8	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	2978	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
.. 8	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	1049	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
.. 8	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	1590	Chi.	Lindstrom	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 8	Chinwangtao	Tver	1492	Rus.	Casturin	K M A
.. 8	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	2121	Br.	Ibbs	B. & S.
.. 8	Hankow	Wuhu	1227	Br.	Howard	B. & S.
.. 8	Hankow	Yuseng	1122	Br.	Campbell	J. M. & Co
.. 8	Japan	Matsuyama M.	1920	Jap.	Yui	J. M. & Co
.. 8	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	Paramore	C.M.SN.Co

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 8	Hankow, etc.,	Loongwo	1758	Br.	Christie	J. M. & Co.
.. 8	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	1892	Br.	Carnoghan	B & S
.. 8	w.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	1078	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S.
.. 8	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtse	4681	Chi.	McArthur	C.M.SN.Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B N B	Dec. 20	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	318	Fewel
1 c	Feb 8	Cruise	Elcano	Am g-b.	620	8	95	Core
1 c	Jan. 7	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
P&OBI	Oct. 31	Yangtze	Helena	Am g-b.	1397	12	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Antilochus	Jan.	5
Atreus	Feb.	3
Atsuta Maru	Feb.	7
City of Colombo	Jan.	23
Harima Maru	Dec.	18
Helenus	Feb.	2
Kansas	Feb.	6
Kamo Maru	Dec.	12
Kashima Maru	Dec.	26
Kioto	Dec.	14
Lycaon	Dec.	18
Mishima Maru	Jan.	9
Nellore	Jan.	30
Peleus	Dec.	31
Pyrrhus	Dec.	8
Suwa Maru	Jan.	23
Tydeus	Jan.	16
Yangtsze	Jan.	23
For Marseilles, etc.		
Athos	Jan.	8
Cordillere	Feb.	2
Porthos	Jan.	26
Taki Maru	Jan.	19
For Bombay		
Kashmir**	Jan.	24
Novara**	Jan.	10
Sardinia**	Feb.	7
For Vancouver, etc.		
Awa Maru	Jan.	30
Chicago Maru	Dec.	5
Empress of Japan	Feb.	5
Hugh Hogan	Feb.	3
Ide Maru	Jan.	13
J. A. Moffett	Jan.	5
Mexico Maru	Feb.	6
Sado Maru	Jan.	20
Shimpo Maru	Dec.	10
Shidzuoka Maru	Feb.	7
Tamba Maru	Dec.	19
Yokohama Maru	Dec.	28
For New York		
Daylight S.V.	Nov.	9
Indra	Feb.	7
Inverclyde	Nov.	28
Skipton Castle	Jan.	22
Tuscan Prince	Jan.	26
For San Francisco, etc.		
Bessie Dollar	Jan.	23
Chiyo Maru	Jan.	29
Manila Maru	Dec.	24
Panama Maru	Dec.	16
Shinyo Maru	Jan.	1
Tacoma Maru	Jan.	16
For Copenhagen		
Madala	Nov.	24
Yeddo	Nov.	21

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Alcinous	Jan. 1	Feb. 16
Demodocus	Jan. 8	Feb. 18
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 15	Feb. 25
Glenstrae	Jan. 1	Feb. 28
Hirano Maru	Jan. 29	Mar. 10
Kamo Maru	Feb. 26	Apr. 7
Kashima Maru	Mar. 11	Apr. 21
Kitano Maru	Jan. 4	Feb. 11
Katori Maru	Feb. 12	Mar. 24
Kintuck	Jan. 29	Mar. 24
Keemun		Mar. 4
Laertes	Nov. 20	Feb. 16
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Feb. 10
Machaon	Jan. 15	Feb. 25
Malta**	Feb. 5	Mar. 16
Mishima Maru	Mar. 25	May. 5
Miyazaki Maru	Dec. 18	Feb. 30
Monmouthshire	Dec. 5	Feb. 15
Namur**	Jan. 13	Feb. 9
Nankin**	Jan. 27	Feb. 17
Nagoya	Feb. 5	Mar. 23
Nore	Dec. 24	Feb. 10
Novara**	Feb. 10	Mar. 2
Perseus	Jan. 4	———
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Feb. 16
Telamachus	Oct. 30	Feb. 16
Teiresias	Jan. 18	Feb. 25
Teucer	Jan. 29	Mar. 26

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Aki Maru	Jan. 11	Mar. 4
Monteagle	Jan. 5	Feb. 18
Tamba Maru	Jan. 25	Feb. 22
Yokohama Maru	Feb. 4	Mar. 2

FROM NEW YORK

City of Baroda	Nov. 20	Feb. 10
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Feb. 29
Denbigh Hall	Dec. 18	Feb. 29
Egremont Castle	Nov. 6	Feb. 25
Grena	Nov. 24	Feb. 25
Indrawadi	Dec. 30	Feb. 28
Indraghiri	Dec. 17	Feb. 15
Kathlamba	Oct. 23	Feb. 16
Lincluden	Dec. 25	Mar. 6
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	Mar. 15
St. Patrick	Oct. 24	Feb. 20
Tottori Maru	Dec. 24	Feb. 16
Welsh Prince	Nov. 12	Feb. 10

FROM MARSEILLES

Amazone	Jan. 28	Feb. 24
Atlantique	Jan. 9	Feb. 12

FROM GOTHENBURG

Chile	Dec. 8	Feb. 15

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Canada Maru	Feb. 8	Mar. 16
Nippon Maru	Jan. 22	Feb. 30
Panama Maru	Jan. 7	Feb. 12
Shinyo Maru	Feb. 9	Mar. 17
Tenyo Maru	Jan. 8	Feb. 18

*Due date is approximate
**Transhipment from Colombo

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Fengyang Maru, Capt. S. Takano, will be despatched from the China Merchant Lower wharf on Wednesday, February 9, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangfoo, Capt. Miller, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Yohyang Maru, Capt. K. Takeshita, will be despatched from the China Merchant Lower wharf on Thursday, February 10, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The str. Kwanglee, Capt. J. McArthur, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The str. Hsinkong, Capt. J. Hackett, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY and SWATOW.—The str. Toonan, Capt. J. Mackie, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The str. Nippon Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Thursday, February 17. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO.—The str. Irene, Capt. N. McLean, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TSINGTAU and DAIREN.—The str. Niitaka Maru, Capt. Y. Ishikawa, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on the 11th inst. For Freight or Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. S. Togo, will be despatched on Friday, February 18. Passengers booked to all points in America and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. S. Togo, will be despatched on Friday, February 18. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The P. and O. s.s. Namur, with the London mail of December 24, left Hongkong on Sunday, the 6th instant, and is expected to arrive here this morning. She brings 3,220 bales of Bombay yarn, and 5,296 bales of Bombay cotton.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan arrived at Nagasaki at 9.30 a.m. yesterday, sailed for Kobe at 4 p.m. and is due to arrive at the latter port at 6 a.m. today.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi will leave Wenchow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo today.

The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping, left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Astrachan, left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Swatow for Shanghai yesterday.

The P. and O. s.s. Malwa with the outward mails left Suez on Sunday evening, February 6.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai s.s. Chikuzen Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf, today, about 7 a.m. or 2 p.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Saturday, February 12.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kianghsin from Hankow:—Mrs. Gernon, Mr. Donnysen, Mr. Sheldon, and Mr. W. E. Hughes.

Per C.N. s.s. Anping from Ningpo:—Mr. Griffith, Mr. H. Middleton, Miss Fraser, Miss Alexander, Mr. H. P. Wadman, Mr. A. T. Gressluck, Bishop and Mrs. Moloney, and Mrs. Frandale and child.

Passengers Departed

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo for Hankow:—Mr. G. M. Jameson, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Johnson, Mr. G. Jameson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fredericks, Mr. G. T. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Forrum, Mr. and Mrs. Hullifious, Mr. James Pott, Mr. and Mrs. Stanhope, and Mr. A. Pilsener.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinkong for Foochow:—Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Rozario, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Ezermann, and Mr. R. I. Cohen.

Per s.s. Tuckwo for Hankow:—Mr. S. C. Lin.

Siccawei Weather Report

7.—The depression moves away, south of Japan; the barometer continues to rise in China. The north gale begins in Shantung. Overcast weather in China. Rain, south of Wenchow.

8.—Weather overcast and dry at Shanghai. Constant N.W. breezes. The pressure starts rising.

Meteorological Readings

Tuesday, February 8, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm.....	762 86	764 46
,, ,, inches	30.03	30.10
Variation n m. for 24 h ..	†1.12	†2.26
Variation n m. for 12 h	†1.82	†2.05
Wind { Direction	NNW	NNW
Wind { Kilom per hour ...	20	13
Wind { Miles	12.4	8.1
Temperature { Cen	2°9	3°8
Temperature { Fahr.....	37.2	38.9
Humidity: co	83	70
Nebulosity: 5-10.....	10	10
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches.....	—	—

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carisse	Carlowitz	N G L B 1
Feb 1	Copenhagen	Annam	3325	Dan	Schmith	E A Cc.	S O C W
Feb 3	Japan	Asaka Maru	1208	Jap.	Ishii	M.B.K.	M.B.K.W.
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4284	Aus.	Triscovich	Aus. Lloyd	bs VI
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	1868	Aus.	Tarabuchia	Aus. Lloyd	C M E W
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2687	Ger.	Voerbeak	H. D. & Co.	B XIII
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	184	Ger.	Hense	H. D. & Co.	10 p.
Feb 5	Chefoo	Fengtien	1073	Br.	Harris	B. & S.	O N W
Feb 6	Japan	Fukuju Maru	1243	Jap.	Kokobu	M B K	M.B.K.W.
Jan 28	Japan	Gemini	1366	Br.	Jones	M. B. K.	10 p.
Jan 31	Japan	Glenlegan	3809	Br.	Henderson	G L. Co	6 IV
Jan 10	Hongkong	Heinchang	1120	Chi.	Ross	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 28	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	Stott	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
Jan 28	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	Rogers	B. & S.	6YPW
Jan 28	Foochow	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	Mackinnon	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 29	Chefoo	Hsinchi	2711	Chi.	Wilks	C.M.S N Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 2	C'wangtao	Hsinkong	1264	Chi.	Halkett	C.M.S N Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 7	Hongkong	Hopsang	1359	Br	Robertson	J.M. & Co.	S H W
Feb 4	Singapore	Islami	1608	Fr.	Watson	Mol er & C.	U N A W
Feb 5	Swatow	Irene	1343	Chi.	Steward	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 3	Hongay	Kaho	981	Chi.	Hoeg	Moller & Co	M.B.K.W.
Jan 18	Ningpo	Kiangtsoo	2012	Chi	Hoe	J.M.SN.Co	T K D W
Jan 21	Hankow	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	Conley	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 31	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	Carlson	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 1	Wenchow	Kwangchi	1206	Chi.	Sangster	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 5	Hongkong	Kwangtse	4681	Chi.	McArthur	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 7	Hongkong	Kumano Maru	3154	Jap.	Yuwamoto	N Y K	N.Y.K.W.
Feb 7	Hongkong	Kwongsang	1428	Br.	Richard	J. M. & Co.	B H
Feb 6	Hankow	Loongwo	1758	Br.	Christie	J. M. & Co.	H W
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	682	Ger.	Ratke	Melchers	N G L B 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Lehmann	Melchers	N G L B 1
Feb 6	Japan	Mongara	5138	Br.	Drake	P & O	S H W
Jan 28	Daisy	Ninjo Maru	270	Jap.	Kawamoto	Suzuki	Ist D W
Feb 5	Japan	Nichirow Maru	1678	Jap.	Hibi	SatohShoka	C N W
Feb 6	Hankow	Ningsha	1920	Chi.	Murray	N. S. N. Co	N.S.C.W
Feb 7	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.	CNW
Jan 31	Daisy	Otowa Maru	877	Jap.	Hyvdo	N.K.K.	O W S B
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	Peterson	G. N. T. Co.	8 p
Feb 4	C'wangtao	Pakhoi	1227	Br.	Tucker	B. & S.	CNW
Feb 6	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	Carnoghan	B. & S.	C N C W
Feb 6	Japan	Rokkosan Maru	1148	Jap.	Mayetomi	M. B. K.	M.B.K.W.
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	840	Ger	Artelt	H. A. L.	9 p.
July 30	Kobe	Silesia	5446	Aus	Martinolliat	Aus. Lloyd	C M L W
Dec 16	Yangtze	Shuhun	495	Chi.	Chinese	S N Co.	KNDW
Jan 31	Japan	Sodegaura Maru	779	Jap.	Akimoto	M. B. K.	M.B.K.W.
Feb 1	Cruise	Store Nordiske	832	Dan	C'tiansen	G. N.T. Co.	8 p.
Feb 5	C'wangtao	Sishan	847	Rus.	Strosdy	K M A	K.M.A.W.
Feb 6	C'wangtao	Stavropol	686	Rus.	Boyko	M. B. K.	
Feb 6	Hongkong	Shantung	1568	Br.	Meathrel	B & S	W T W.
Jan 17	Tientsin	Tungwah	746	Chi.	Ross	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 29	Hongkong	Taishun	1216	Chi.	Westland	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 2	Swatow	Toonan	942	Chi.	Mackie	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 4	Kobao	Tientsin	1343	Br.	Cogan	B. & S	
Feb 6	Japan	Toyora Maru	1616	Jap.	Shimidzu	M. B. Co.	
Feb 5	C'wangtao	Voland	1114	Nor.	Hubert	K. M. A.	K.M.A.W.
Jan 29	Swatow	Wosang	1127	Br.	Smith	I. M. & Co	W W
Feb 7	Hankow	Yungshin	1468	Chi.	Hudson	N. S. N. Co.	
Feb 7	Japan	Yucatan		Am.			10 p

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the P. and O. s.s. Mongara will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

C. P. R.

Homeward Sailings Canada, U.S., Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Monteagle	Feb.	18
Empress of Russia ..	Mch.	25
Empress of Japan....	Apr.	7
Empress of Asia . ..	,,	22
Monteagle	,,	28
Empress of Russia ..	May	20
Empress of Japan....	June	9
Empress of Asia	,,	17
Monteagle	July	7
Empress of Russia ..	,,	15
Empress of Japan....	Aug.	11

For further information, apply to
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Corner Peking & Yuen-ming-yuen Roads
Telephone 1668

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000	tons	18 Feb.
,, "SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	17 Mar.
,, "CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	11 Apr.
,, "TENYO MARU"	22,000	tons	6 May
,, "SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	3 June
,, "CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	23 June.

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "PERSIA MARU"	9,000	tons	10 Feb.
,, "NIPPON MARU"	11 000	tons	6 Mar.
,, "PERSIA MARU"	9,000	tons	4 Apr.
,, "NIPPON MARU"	11,000	tons	23 May
,, "PERSIA MARU"	9,000	tons	20 June

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S. "SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	27 Feb.
,, "CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	26 Mar.

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

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SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

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S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails Feb. 15th., 1916.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails April 17th., 1916.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails June 24th., 1916.
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In the Mixed Court

Crackers and Gambling

The New Year's celebrations had their aftermath, yesterday, when the Mixed Court reopened its sessions after holidays that began last Thursday. Most of the prisoners before the bar were there on charges that grew out of their welcome of the new year. The most popular crime on the docket was that of setting off crackers in public thoroughfares, with that of public gambling a close second.

In most cases the firecracker culprits pleaded ignorance of the law and were let off with fines ranging from 50 cents to a few dollars. The gamblers were also fined small amounts.

Thief in Shanghai Club

The mystery of the disappearing coppers has been solved. Members of the Shanghai Club who have put their overcoats in the coatroom of that prominent institution have noticed lately that the pockets came out of the room minus small change that was in them before. "Something ought to be done," said the members.

Mr. Schwygger did it. He marked some coppers and put them in his overcoat. He then passed that garment to the bland Wong Zung-sung who was in charge of the racks. When the coat was called for again the coppers were gone. The owner then asked Wong to change a small coin into coppers. The coat boy complied, producing the marked coins from his pockets.

Yesterday, a chastened and erstwhile vassal of the Shanghai Club faced the Mixed Court on a charge of having stolen 3 coppers Mr. Marshall, secretary of the club, appeared and asked that an example be made of the prisoner. Wong got a sentence of two weeks.

Obituary

Mr. Cecil Clementi Smith

Reuter's Service

London, February 7.—The death is announced of the Rt. Hon. Cecil Clementi Smith.

Earl of Kinnoull

Reuter's Service

London, February 7.—The death is announced of Lord Hay, Earl of Kinnoull.

Rev. J. R. Stewart

The Rev. James Robert Stewart, killed in France, was a missionary at Chengtu, Western China, before going home to join the chaplain's department of the British army. Dr. Stewart received the degree of B. A. from the University of Sydney in 1903 and was ordained in the diocese of Winchester in 1905.

After three years spent as a curate in England, he went as a missionary in connection with the Church of England Missionary Society to Tehyang. There he remained three years and then became principal of the Anglican Hostel at Chengtu.

BRITONS OVERSEAS

Newfoundland To Double Military and Naval Contingents

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

St. John's, Newfoundland, Feb. 7.—The Government has decided to double the Newfoundland military and naval contingents.

President's Envoy and Minister Sail

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BRAND WHITLOCK & COL. E. M. HOUSE.

New York, Dec. 30.—When the Rotterdam sailed from this port on Tuesday she had among her passengers Brand Whitlock, U. S. Minister to Belgium, who is returning to his post in Brussels after a short vacation here and Col. E. M. House, private envoy of President Wilson who will visit London, Paris and Berlin, according to a statement he issued before sailing. He would vouchsafe no information regarding his mission abroad. Capt. Boy-Ed., recalled naval attache at the Germ an embassy in Washington, was also a passenger.

Sub-Dean Hints Shanghai Join in Religious Revival

The Rev. W. H. Price, Sub-Dean of Holy Trinity Cathedral, at the annual meeting of subscribers, yesterday, in the school-room, threw out the suggestion that it might be as well if Shanghai took steps to assist the general religious revival in Great Britain which has come as a direct result of the war. The meeting was presided over by Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul-General.

Mr. Price said that the past year had been unique in Shanghai, as, indeed, it had been throughout the world, the crisis having naturally reacted very considerably on church life. He thbught they ought to ask themselves whether the church here had tried adequately to meet the great crisis.

So far away from the center of things, they, perhaps, were not able to follow as those at home could the great things that were upon them. It was clear, however, from the church papers from home that there was a tremendous revival of sincerity in religion and there were voices out here asking whether the church was adequately meeting the need.

Soldiers returning after the war would necessarily bring with them a revival of religion; perhaps not that to which they were accustomed, but one that was simple and sincere. Others said they should not wait for that, but create such an atmosphere that these men, on returning, would feel at home.

Suggest National Mission

It had been suggested that there should be a national mission in England, in order to bring forward the nature of the crisis. Whether or not they thought it fit that Shanghai should take part in such an effort, it was not, perhaps, the time to discuss, but they should ask themselves very seriously whether, as churchmen, they had done their part in the matter.

Mr. E. Page, speaking with regard to the accounts, said that their income had been very well sustained. However, they had fallen off in the matter of subscriptions, which was a serious matter, because they had, in consequence, not been able to meet their full obligations to the school, which provided them with the choir.

If they wanted the services conducted in a noble and adequate manner, they must have a good choir. That they had one reflected the greatest credit on the organist and choir-master and the gentlemen who gave up so much of their time to it. The church generally should be ready at all times to support them and he hoped everyone would do their best to secure new subscribers.

The reports and accounts were passed. Mr. A. Hide was re-elected a trustee, Mr. O. M. Green and Mr. A. C. Clear were elected to fill the vacancies on the vestry caused by the resignation of Mr. C. H. C. Platt and Mr. C. W. Wrightson, Mr. Price re-nominated Mr. E. Page as Dean's warden and Mr. A. Hide was re-appointed trustees' warden.

The Cathedral staff now is as follows:

Under the jurisdiction of the Right Reverend Herbert J. Molony, D.D., English Bishop in Mid-China.

Dean: Rev. A. J. Walker, M.A.

Sub-Dean: Rev. W. H. Price.

Honorary Chaplain: Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A.

Assistant Priest: Rev. A. J. S. Stearn, M.A. (in charge of St. Andrew's).

Organist and Choirmaster: Mr. R. B. Hurry, Mus. Bac.

Trustees of the Cathedral: Messrs. A. Hide, H. A. J. Macray and W. A. C. Platt.

Vestry: Acting chairman: The Sub-Dean. Dean's warden: Mr. E. Page. Trustees' warden: Mr. A. Hide. Elected wardens: Messrs. E. L. Allen, J. J. Dawe, C. F. Petch, J. D. Read, O. M. Green and A. C. Clear.

Repairs to Cathedral

The Trustees, in their report, stated that the only item calling for comment in the accounts was the heavy expenditure incurred on repairs to the Cathedral, amounting in all to Tls. 2,306.65. The exterior brickwork of the main building has been repaired and repointed throughout and a certain amount of work has been done to the roof, but this cannot be completed until a further supply of slates arrives from home.

A good deal more work has still to be carried out. The brickwork of the spire will require attention during the coming year, necessitating very expensive scaffolding and, with this in view, the trustees have not deemed it advisable to transfer anything from the balance in hand to the building reserve fund.

Bishop Moule Memorial.—The new altar was used for the first time on Christmas Day and some minor alteration to the chancel to conform therewith will be taken in hand very shortly.

The Dean went home on furlough in June last and will return next month. The thanks of the trustees are tendered to the Rev. W. H. Price and the Rev. C. J. F. Symons for so satisfactorily carrying on the work of the Cathedral during the Dean's absence. The thanks of the trustees are due to Mr. Leslie J. Cubitt for kindly auditing the accounts.

The report of the Dean and vestry stated: The happenings of the past year have not been without their effect upon the life of the church in Shanghai. The numerous contingents of volunteers which have left for the service of their country have included many who were among our most regular worshippers and workers, yet one feels that their departure in such a cause has rather strengthened than weakened the church.

With regret we record the deaths of some of them, but here, too, we thank God for the inspiration of their lives and the bravery of their deaths. Throughout the year our absent friends have been remembered in the weekly intercessions and every effort has been made to keep in touch with them. From time to time, special services of national intercession have been arranged, when the staff of H.M. Consulate-General has been present officially and British members of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, the Municipal Police, the Fire Brigade and other local bodies have assisted in the services. On such occasions, the offerings have usually been devoted to special war charities.

Clergy Changes

Dean Walker left Shanghai in June for a belated furlough. The departure of the Rev. A. P. Crofton, shortly afterwards, threw the charge of St. Andrew's Church upon the Cathedral clergy at a time when the staff was depleted and the vestry desire to express their sincere gratitude to the Rev. C. J. F. Symons for the invaluable assistance he has so kindly given.

They would also take this opportunity of thanking the many clergy of the American Church Mission and others for their occasional help. The Rev. A. J. S. Stearn arrived in December. In addition to the work at St. Andrew's, he will assist in the services at the Cathedral. The vestry offer him a cordial welcome and trust that his ministry in Shanghai will be blessed.

During the year, there have been some changes in the personnel of the vestry. On the resignation of Mr. O. M. Green, Mr. E. Page consented to fill the office of Dean's Warden and Mr. J. D. Read filled the vacancy thus caused. Mr. C. F. Petch succeeded Mr. R. M. J. Martin. Mr. C. H. Godfrey and Mr. P. B. M. Lake have kindly undertaken the duties of sidesmen, filling vacancies caused by the departure of Volunteers.

In congratulating the organist upon maintaining the Cathedral music at such a level of excellence, the vestry wish to put on record their high appreciation of the devoted service of the members of the choir and, on behalf of the congregation, to thank them for the aid they have rendered in the conduct of divine service during the past year. They would also tender their thanks to the members of the C.E.M.S. for much useful assistance in the church's work and to the ladies who are responsible for the care of the altar linen and the decoration of the sanctuary. To Mr. J. N. Hayward, the vestry are indebted for much time and care spent in the supervision and auditing of the accounts.

The Bishop made an official visitation of the Cathedral in April, when he inspected the furniture, plate and registers of the church and subsequently conferred with the vestry. The vestry much regret to hear of the illness of the Bishop and assure him of their good wishes for his speedy recovery.

During the year, there have been 80 baptisms, 22 persons confirmed and 51 weddings. Nine vestry meetings were held during the year.

GERMANS FINE VILNA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 7.—The Germans have fined the population of Vilna 75,000 Marks, owing to a recent great fire there reaching the German local headquarters. The Germans profess to believe that the fire was started deliberately.

TEACHERS' RESEARCH CLUB

The English Teachers' Research Club of the Kiangsu Educational Association will hold a meeting at 1.30 p.m. Feb. 13, in the building of the Kiangsu Educational Association (West Gate, Shanghai). Mr. Chang Sze-yi, of the Nanking Government Teachers' College, Mr. G. S. F. Kemp, of the Public School for Chinese Boys, Shanghai, Mr. D. Y. Loh, of the Fifth Middle School of Kiangsu, Changchow, Mr. S. L. Chang, managing-editor of the English Weekly, Commercial Press, Mr. Z. V. Lee of the Salt Inspectorate, Hangchow, and Dr. Fong F. Sec., editor-in-chief of the Commercial Press will speak respectively on the following subjects:—

1. The phonetic method of teaching pronunciation.
2. How Beginning English is taught in the Public School for Chinese Boys.
3. How to teach English in inland schools.
4. The importance of supplementary reading for students.
5. The Gary System.
6. The plea for written exercises in the teaching of English.

Those who are interested in the teaching of English are invited to attend the meeting, no admission ticket being necessary.

BRITISH TRADE FIGURES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Feb. 7.—As compared with the same month last year, there was an increase in imports into the British Isles, during January, of £7,701,850 and an increase in exports of £9,509,575. The increase in cotton exports amounted to £1,590,993.

Classified Advertisements

(Other classified advertisements on Page 12)

TRANSLATIONS

ALL descriptions of translation work, Chinese into English and *vice versa*, undertaken. Accuracy and despatch. Address, Translator, care of THE CHINA PRESS.
8392

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commerical and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.
1383

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.
8656

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, rooms for offices or showrooms in immediate neighbourhood of Avenue Edward VII and the Bund. Moderate terms. Apply to Markt & Co. (Shanghai), Ltd., 89-91, Rue Montauban.
8605

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	6.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	9.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.08	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays		Peking-Mukden Line			
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2 71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Techow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.08
7						8
7.30	23.01	221	dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.0	10.02
17.46	9.03	421	arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9						10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	2.50
11.30	13.18	523	arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28		dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	62	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
		0	dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00		dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

NOTICE

The Firm of

WALTER DUNN & Co.

have moved to new premises

No. A133, Szechuen Road

Telephone 805

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.48	Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	10 58	3.26	4.18
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56	Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56		Ka Shing ..... arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58		Ka Shai	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25		Sung Kiang ..... arr.	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Sung Kiang ..... dep.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Shanghai South ... arr.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40			11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35	Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.10				5.10	
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48	Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50	Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00	Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.40		Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10		Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 2 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang..	8.05		9.31	10.56	1.20	4.06	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.23	11.35		4.54	7.09	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
TANYANG .. arr.								
dep.								
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.06		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.18	8.07		3.14
dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
dep.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.06	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 2 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..			
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	0.46
dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.30
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.20		6.38	
dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.42	4.09		8.09	2.03
dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			2.13
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.32	3.42	6.54			6.14
dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		6.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.58		3.25		
Nansiang	2.33	9.19	11.30	5.59		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.58	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.09

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) Woosung to Shanghai—Up

Miles.	STATIONS.	A a.m.	B a.m.	C a.m.	D p.m.	E p.m.	F p.m.	G p.m.	H p.m.	Miles.	STATIONS.	J a.m.	K a.m.	L a.m.	M p.m.	N p.m.	O p.m.	P p.m.	Q p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45		WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10 45	1.15	2.40	4.10	6.00	8.25
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3 39	5.34	7.54	6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8.47
16.19	WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15	10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1.45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.55

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their salesroom 134-135A, Szechuen Road,

ON

Saturday, the 12th inst.

at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects.

Drawing room Suites, Dining room Suites, Bed room Suites, Central Table, Bookcases, Roll-top Desks, Ladies' Desks, Office Chairs, Single and Double office Files, Jardinieres, Silver Cabinets, Brass Fenders and Coal Scuttles, Fancy Vases, Tientsin Carpets, and a few lots of E.P. Ware, such as Forks, Knives, Spoons, etc., etc.

CONTINUATION OF AUCTION

L. Moore & Co., Ltd.

(Established 1874)

Have been favoured with instructions from

THE LANDLORDS CONCERNED

To sell by public auction

To-day February 9th,

at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.,

The whole of

The Stock-in-Trade of

THE BROADWAY DRAPERY

AND

OUTFITTING STORES

No. 1B, Broadway

which will be sold absolutely without reserve.

Winter and Spring Underclothing, Gent's Outfitting Goods, Ladies' Silk Hose, New Clothing, Ribbons, Piece Goods, Satin, Silk, Collars, Gloves, Leather Goods, Athletic Underwear, and a very large quantity of Sundry Outfitting Goods, in all

About 1,000 Lots

8616

MADAME CECILE

Ladies' Dress Maker

Latest Models

Style and Fit Guaranteed.

A trial order solicited

42, East Broadway

8544

Union Brauerei A. G.

IN der Generalversammlung am 17 Januar 1916 sind folgende Herren in den Aufsichtsrat gewaehlt:

A. Hartmann
E. H. Thiel
F. Ehrhardt
R. W. Heidorn.

Der Vorstand
E. R. Vennewitz.

8685

REMOVAL NOTICE

We have removed our offices and godown to 73, Szechuen Road, in the building adjoining the Noel, Murray Auction Rooms.

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.

Wine Merchants

Telephone 2021

73, Szechuen Road

BURLINGTON HOTEL

173, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.

Rooms Single and En Suite to let.

With Home Comforts.

EXCELLENT CUISINE

VERY REASONABLE RATES

8608

NEWLY OPENED

MADAME PRONAY'S

Millinery Department,

17, Nanking Road

Latest Models

Style and Fit Guaranteed.

8654

PUBLIC NOTICE

The undersigned hereby gives notice that it has opened an office at No. 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai, as a branch of *Western Electric Company* of New York, and will conduct its telephone and electrical supply business in China henceforth from the Shanghai office.

Notice is hereby given that *Arnhold, Karberg & Co.* are no longer agents for *Western Electric Company*, as from December 8th, 1915.

Western Electric Company.

8688

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai

(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

What the Americans call "The Shanghai American Tailor." He learned the art of cutting from an American tailor who has stayed in his store for three years. Recommended by some of the most prominent men both in Shanghai and other parts of China.

6724

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers,' Architects,' and Builders' Supplies.

Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

MOTOR? WEST 1090.?

ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

Says Little Ampere:

NO DANGER of ever having things go wrong if you put your storage battery in our care.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.

TEL. 2686

If your battery is a Willard, we'll inspect it free

Lyceum Theatre

SATURDAY, 26th and

TUESDAY, 29th FEBRUARY

GRAND VOCAL CONCERT

by

MADAME DINA VAN BRANDT

Prima-Donna (Colarateur Soprano)

The Great Russian Singer

Who has made a tremendous success in Petrograd, London, Paris, Milan, etc.

Booking at Moutrie's from

Thursday, Feb. 10th, at 8 a.m.

Prices: Boxes $25.00; Dress Circle and Stalls $5.00; Pit $3.00; Gallery $1.50

8687

NOTICE

The undersigned begs to notify the public that on and from the third of February, 1916, all contracts for goods, as well as receipts and payments of money, etc., will be signed by him, or stamped with his seal, as proof of authenticity.

The undersigned will not recognize, or be responsible for, any contracts made, or business transacted by unauthorized persons in his name.

Yeh Mei-ching,
Proprietor of
M. Ching Chong Iron Company
(號鐵昌慶)
Shanghai.

NOTICE

The undersigned begs to notify the public that on and from the third of February, 1916, all contracts for goods, as well as receipts and payments of money, etc., will be signed by him, or stamped with his seal, as proof of authenticity.

The undersigned will not recognize, or be responsible for, any contracts made, or business transacted by unauthorized persons in his name.

Yeh Mei-ching,
Proprietor of
Sam Joe and Company,
Shanghai.

8684

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

In The United States Court for China

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of Frank Eugene Meigs, Deceased.

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Frank Eugene Meigs, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to Martha A. Meigs, Executrix of his estate, on or before July 26, 1916: and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Executrix.

MARTHA A. MEIGS,
Executrix,
Nanking, China.

Shanghai, China, January 25, 1916.

8592

NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW

館旅新新潮西州杭

The New Hotel, West Lake, Hangchow, is the only establishment of its kind which is open all the year round.

The management does its best to make this hotel as comfortable in winter as at any other time of the year. Convalescents who need a change of air will find in our hotel very cosy, nicely-furnished and warm rooms. We use the best stoves.

Shooting parties will find in our establishment all conveniences on their way up country. We are in a position to supply them with fresh stores and provisions and render them efficient services.

Nice table—excellent wine.

TUNG SIH-KUNG,
Manager.

Telephone No. 591.

7923

British Government 5 Per Cent. Exchequer Bonds.

H. B. M's. Treasury have given notice of an unlimited issue of Exchequer Bonds bearing interest at 5% per annum, to be issued at par and redeemable in five years, free of all taxes to foreign residents.

Bonds are in denominations of £5, £20, £50 and £100.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation are prepared to telegraph applications for the Bonds free of charge. Further particulars can be obtained at the Bank.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 17th January, 1916.

8690

Customs Notification

No. 844

The Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on Saturday, the 12th February, the day fixed by the Government as a Commemoration Day.

F. S. UNWIN,
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Shanghai, 8th February, 1916

8700

Motor Spirit

We have to announce that we have received a fresh stock of Motor Spirit, and we are prepared to supply our customers from this date.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Shanghai, February 8, 1916.

8705-F-9

Whose Goods Sell Best in China?

Ask yourself the names of the biggest advertisers and you have the answer.

We are advertising specialists. We write, translate and place advertisements in all the leading papers of China and the Orient.

We design and print pamphlets, posters, showcards and calendars; employ only the best artists, the most experienced translators.

CAN WE HELP YOU?

Our Representative Calls on Request.

CHESTER, COWEN & Co.

1a, Jinkee Road. Tel. 3449.

STOLEN

One fan-tan covering a piece of land located at No. 7, (家字圩) 2nd tu, 27th Pao in the Shanghai district, measuring 3 mow 2 li 9 hao, was stolen while owner was riding in tram-car on the 31st January, 1916.

The public are hereby notified against negotiating the document, as the theft has been reported to the authorities concerned.

F. H. WONG.

8678

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this branch, will be closed from the 7th to the 19th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,

A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 24th January, 1916.

8571

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants	2
Clerks	42
Typists	2
Overseers	18
Stenographers	3
Watchmen	3
Printer	1

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

6872

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED, by Hawaiian, as godown-keeper, watchman or cook, with 38 years experience. Apply to Box 240, THE CHINA PRESS.

8698

LADY STENOGRAPHER (Neutral) at present employed, open for engagement after the 15th. Recommended by employers. Reply to Box 247, THE CHINA PRESS.

AN experienced Chinese seeks position as interpreter, translator, writer, accountant or typist. Excellent interpreting and translating English and Chinese. Apply to Box 241, THE CHINA PRESS.

8701-F-9

A YOUNG LADY (Russian) wishes position in a family to look after children or to accompany family to America. First-class reference given. Apply to Box 237, THE CHINA PRESS.

8693

A YOUNG, smart, and quiet, educated Chinese gentleman, with experience in import and export Co., wants to be a compradore for American products. Please apply to Box 239, THE CHINA PRESS.

8697-F-13

NURSERY GOVERNESS (German) seeks position with American family. Please apply to Box 226, THE CHINA PRESS.

8667-F-8

EDUCATIONAL

GERMAN LADY wishes to give lessons in German language. Apply to Box 244, THE CHINA PRESS.

8704-F-13

WANTED, private lessons in dancing. Apply, stating terms, to Box 232, THE CHINA PRESS.

8683-F-9

HOUSES TO LET

TO SUBLET, in April, a 4-roomed house, with attics and servants' quarters, tennis lawn, gas and electric light. Hot and cold water, Hongkew district. Rent Tls. 65 per month. Apply to Box 243, THE CHINA PRESS.

8703-F-10

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

'FRISCO business-man, leaving for San Francisco, would like to hear from firms anxious to be represented in America, or to receive agencies of American firms. Apply at once to Box 238, THE CHINA PRESS.

8694-F-10

APARTMENTS WANTED

GERMAN gentleman wants a well-furnished bed-sitting-room, with bathroom attached. Please apply to Box 236, THE CHINA PRESS.

8692

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

ROOMS WITH BOARD BY DAY OR MONTH.

Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.

Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board, from $55. Table Boarders $45 per month. Centrally situated. Proprietress personally supervises the Kitchen.

8281 **Telephone 3482**

TO LET, a large front room with verandah, suitable for bachelor; 328, Avenue Joffre. Table boarders are also desired.

8704

ZU vermieten bei famelie im Central der Stadt ein freundliches zimmer mit voller pension. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.

8696-F-15

TO LET, in private German family, one well-furnished bedroom, with bathroom and verandah attached, Hongkew district. Apply to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, with first-class board and attendance, double and single, exceptionally well-furnished bedrooms; bathrooms attached, with hot and cold water. Good Central location, 'phone, lift and all conveniences, at very reasonable rates. Apply to Box 230, THE CHINA PRESS.

8681

TO LET, two large well-furnished rooms, with bathroom and verandah attached. Also one small room. Terms moderate. Apply 150, North Szechuen Road Extension.

8673-F-9

TO LET, in Nos. 8, 9 and 11 Quinsan Gardens, comfortable furnished rooms with board. Reasonable terms.

8668-F-29

TO LET, very large room, also smaller room, with bathrooms attached, facing Race Course. Terms moderate, 45, Bubbling Well Road.

8643-F-9

MEDICAL

MRS. REIZNICK, 65, Szechuen Road, Midwife, with 25 years' experience, is open to attend patients. Best references.

8695

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED a flat, 2-3 rooms with bathroom and kitchen attached; or small house; Western district preferred; by German family. Apply to Box 235, THE CHINA PRESS.

8691

Exchange and Mart

RICSHA, pneumatic tyres, good condition, cheap. Call Tuesday or Wednesday. S. E. Hening, 3, Quinsan Gardens.

8699-F-9

WANTED, a second-hand perambulator; must be in good condition. Particulars to Box 242, THE CHINA PRESS.

8702

FOR SALE, newly-overhauled Victoria, in excellent condition, price moderate. Apply Box 205, THE CHINA PRESS.

8650

WANTED, One American safe, small size. State price, condition and size. Combination preferred. Reply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, One, two, or four-seated motor car, in good condition. State lowest possible price as I am limited in amount authorized to purchase same. Must be cheap. Reply to Box 245, THE CHINA PRESS.

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